GE Panametrics

Moisture Image Series 1

Service Manual

June 2003

Process Control Instruments

Moisture Image Series 1 Hygrometer

Service Manual *910-108SB*

!ATTENTION!
This manual contains instructions for Series 1 units equipped with the latest controller card (p/n 703-1250). This controller card supports the PanaCom/ PanaView user interface software.

GE Panametrics

Warranty

Each instrument manufactured by GE Panametrics is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship. Liability under this warranty is limited to restoring the instrument to normal operation or replacing the instrument, at the sole discretion of GE Panametrics. Fuses and batteries are specifically excluded from any liability. This warranty is effective from the date of delivery to the original purchaser. If GE Panametrics determines that the equipment was defective, the warranty period is:

- one year for general electronic failures of the instrument
- one year for mechanical failures of the transducers

If GE Panametrics determines that the equipment was damaged by misuse, improper installation, the use of unauthorized replacement parts, or operating conditions outside the guidelines specified by GE Panametrics, the repairs are not covered under this warranty.

The warranties set forth herein are exclusive and are in lieu of all other warranties whether statutory, express or implied (including warranties or merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, and warranties arising from course of dealing or usage or trade).

Return Policy

If a GE Panametrics instrument malfunctions within the warranty period, the following procedure must be completed:

1. Notify GE Panametrics, giving full details of the problem, and provide the model number and serial number of the instrument. If the nature of the problem indicates the need for factory service, GE Panametrics will issue a RETURN AUTHORIZATION NUMBER (RAN), and shipping instructions for the return of the instrument to a service center will be provided.
2. If GE Panametrics instructs you to send your instrument to a service center, it must be shipped prepaid to the authorized repair station indicated in the shipping instructions.
3. Upon receipt, GE Panametrics will evaluate the instrument to determine the cause of the malfunction.

Then, one of the following courses of action will then be taken:

- If the damage is covered under the terms of the warranty, the instrument will be repaired at no cost to the owner and returned.
- If GE Panametrics determines that the damage is not covered under the terms of the warranty, or if the warranty has expired, an estimate for the cost of the repairs at standard rates will be provided. Upon receipt of the owner's approval to proceed, the instrument will be repaired and returned.

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Installing Optional Features

Making Electrical Connections 1-1
Installation Instructions for CE Mark Conformity 1-2
Precautions for Modified or Non-GE Panametrics Cables 1-3
Connecting the Recorder Outputs 1-4
Accessing the Channel Cards 1-4
Setting the Switch Blocks 1-4
Replacing the Channel Card 1-5
Connecting the Recorders 1-5
Connecting the Alarms 1-6
Connecting Pressure Sensor Inputs 1-8
Connecting a Pressure Transducer 1-9
Connecting Pressure Transmitters 1-11
Connecting Auxiliary Inputs (Optional) 1-16
Accessing the Channel Cards 1-17
Replacing the Channel Card 1-17
Connecting a Personal Computer or Printer 1-18
Setting the RS232 Switch 1-18
Connecting the PC or Printer 1-19
Performing an MH Calibration Test/Adjustment 1-20
Preliminary Steps 1-20
Calibration Procedure 1-20

Table of Contents (cont.)

Chapter 2: Troubleshooting and Maintenance

Introduction 2-1
Testing the Alarm Relays 2-2
Testing the Recorder Outputs 2-3
    Procedure for Testing the Recorder Output 2-4
Trimming Recorder Outputs 2-5
    Preliminary Steps 2-5
    Procedure for Trimming the Zero Value 2-6
    Procedure for Trimming the Span Value 2-9
Screen Messages 2-10
Common Problems 2-12
Checking/ Replenishing the Delta F Oxygen Cell Electrolyte 2-14
Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card 2-16
    Procedure for Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card 2-16
Installing a Channel Card 2-19
Replacing and Recalibrating the Moisture Probes 2-20
Recalibrating the Pressure Sensors 2-20
Calibrating the Delta F Oxygen Cell 2-21
    Displaying the Oxygen Content in PPMv and μA 2-21
    Checking the Oxygen Cell Calibration 2-23
    Entering the New Span Value 2-24
Delta F Oxygen Cell Background Gas Correction Factors 2-25
    Correcting for Different Background Gases 2-25
    Entering the Current Multiplier 2-26
Range Error Description 2-28
Signal Error Description 2-28
Calibration Error Description 2-28

Table of Contents (cont.)

Appendix A: Application of the Hygrometer (900-901D1)

Introduction A-1
Moisture Monitor Hints A-2
Pressure A-3
Response Time A-3
Temperature A-4
Flow Rate A-4
Contaminants A-5
Non-Conductive Particulates A-5
Conductive Particulates A-6
Corrosive Particulates A-6
Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance A-7
Corrosive Gases And Liquids A-9
Materials of Construction A-10
Calculations and Useful Formulas in Gas Applications A-11
Nomenclature A-11
Parts per Million by Volume A-12
Parts per Million by Weight A-13
Relative Humidity A-13
Weight of Water per Unit Volume of Carrier Gas A-13
Weight of Water per Unit Weight of Carrier Gas A-14
Comparison of PPMV Calculations A-21
Liquid Applications A-22
Theory of Operation A-22
Moisture Content Measurement in Organic Liquids A-22
Empirical Calibrations A-28
Solids Applications A-34

Appendix B: Certifications

Chapter 1

Installing Optional Features

Making Electrical Connections 1-1

Connecting the Recorder Outputs 1-4

Connecting the Alarms 1-6

Connecting Pressure Sensor Inputs 1-8

Connecting Auxiliary Inputs (Optional) 1-16

Connecting a Personal Computer or Printer 1-18

Performing an MH Calibration Test/ Adjustment. 1-20

Making Electrical Connections

In addition to moisture probes and oxygen cells, the Moisture Image Series 1 can support a variety of optional equipment: recorders, alarms, pressure sensor inputs, auxiliary inputs, PCs and printers. Make all connections to the back panel of the meter. The panel is separated into six sections, one for each channel. Figure 1-1 shows this back panel.

Note: *The power line is the main disconnect device.For compliance with the EU's Low Voltage Directive (IEC 1010), this unit requires an external power disconnect device such as a switch or circuit breaker. The disconnect device must be marked as such, clearly visible, directly accessible, and located within 1.8 m (6 ft) of the Series 1.*

!WARNING!
TO ENSURE THE SAFE OPERATION OF THIS UNIT, YOU MUST INSTALL AND OPERATE THE SERIES 1 AS DESCRIBED IN THIS SERVICE MANUAL. IN ADDITION, BE SURE TO FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE SAFETY CODES AND REGULATIONS FOR INSTALLING ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN YOUR AREA.

!WARNING!
DIVISION 2 APPLICATIONS MAY REQUIRE SPECIAL INSTALLATION. CONSULT THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE FOR PROPER INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS. THE ANALYZER MUST BE CONFIGURED IN A SUITABLE EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE AND INSTALLED PER THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE ARTICLE 500 APPLICABLE SECTIONS WHICH PERTAIN TO THE HAZARDOUS ENVIRONMENT CLASSIFICATION IN WHICH THE ELECTRONICS WILL BE USED.

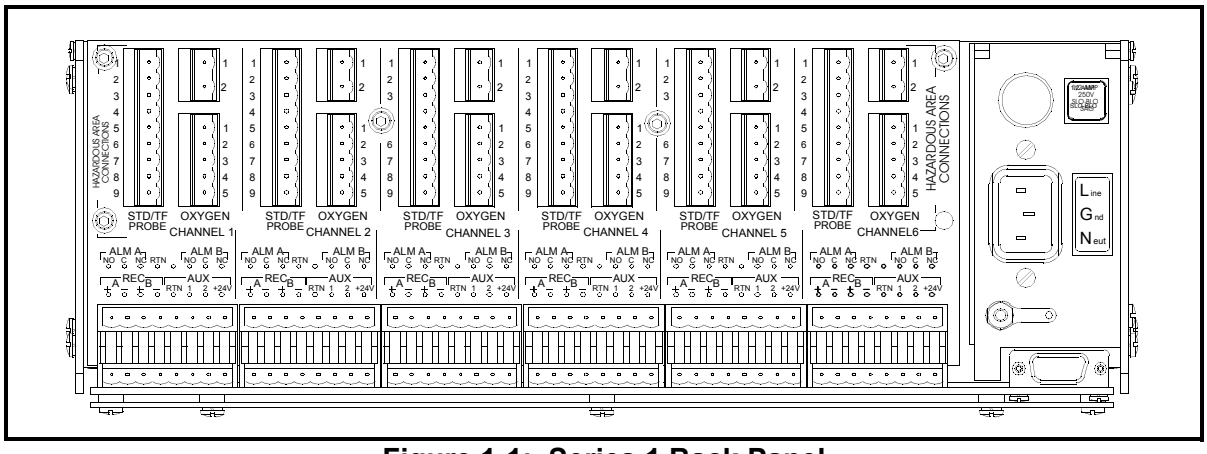

Figure 1-1: Series 1 Back Panel

Making Electrical Connections (cont.)

Make connections by placing the press lock lever into the desired terminal. One press lock lever is supplied with each terminal block. Press and hold the lever against the terminal block and insert the stripped and tinned portion of the wire into the terminal. Release the lever to secure the connection.

!WARNING!
TURN OFF THE SERIES 1
BEFORE MAKING ANY CONNECTIONS.

Proper connections and cabling are extremely important to accurate measurement. Be sure to use the correct cable type for each probe and make sure that cables are not damaged during installation. If you are not using a GE Panametrics-supplied cable or are using a modified cable, read the following section carefully.

ATTENTION EUROPEAN CUSTOMERS!
IN ORDER TO MEET CE MARK REQUIREMENTS, YOU MUST INSTALL ELECTRICAL CABLES AS DESCRIBED BELOW.

Installation Instructions for CE Mark Conformity

NOTICE
CE MARK COMPLIANCE IS REQUIRED ONLY FOR UNITS USED IN EEC COUNTRIES.

For CE Mark compliance, you must shield and ground the electrical connections as shown in Table 1-1.

Note: *If you make the modifications as discussed in this table, your unit will comply with the EMC Directive 89/336/EEC.*

Table 1-1: Wiring Modifications for CE Compliance

Connection	Termination Modification
Input/Output	Connect the shields to the nearest chassis ground using the shortest run of wire possible.

After you make all the necessary electrical connections, seal the unused cable entry holes with standard conduit plugs or equivalent.

Precautions for Modified or Non-GE Panametrics Cables

Many customers must use pre-existing cables, or in some cases, modify the standard GE Panametrics-supplied moisture cable to meet special needs. If you prefer to use your own cables or to modify our cables, observe the precautions listed below. In addition, after connecting the moisture probe, you must perform a calibration adjustment as described on page 1-20 to compensate for any electrical offsets.

Caution!
GE Panametrics cannot guarantee operation to the specified accuracy of the Series 1 unless you use GE Panametrics-supplied hygrometer cables.

- Use cable that matches the electrical characteristics of GE Panametrics cable (contact the factory for specific information on cable characteristics). The cable must have individually shielded wire sets. A single overall shield is incorrect.
- If possible, avoid all splices. Splices *will* impair the performance. When possible, instead of splicing, coil the excess cable.
- If you must splice cables, be sure the splice introduces minimum resistive leakage or capacitive coupling between conductors.
- Carry the shield through any splice. A common mistake is to not connect the shields over the splice. If you are modifying a GE Panametrics cable, the shield will not be accessible without cutting back the cable insulation. Also, do not ground the shield at both ends. You should only ground the shield at the hygrometer end.

Connecting the Recorder Outputs

The Series 1 has two optically isolated recorder outputs. These outputs provide either a current or voltage signal, which you set using switch blocks on the channel cards. Although the meter is configured at the factory, you should check the switch block positions before making connections. Use the following steps to check or reset these switch settings:

Accessing the Channel Cards

1. Remove the screws on the front panel and slide the electronics unit out of its enclosure.
2. Remove the channel card by pulling the card straight up.

Setting the Switch Blocks

1. Locate switch blocks S2 and S3 (see Figure 1-2 for switch block S2 and S3 locations). Switch block S2 controls the output signal for Recorder A and switch block S3 controls the output signal for Recorder B.
2. Set the switches in the appropriate positions — I for current or V for voltage.
3. Check or reset switches for each channel where you are using a recorder output.

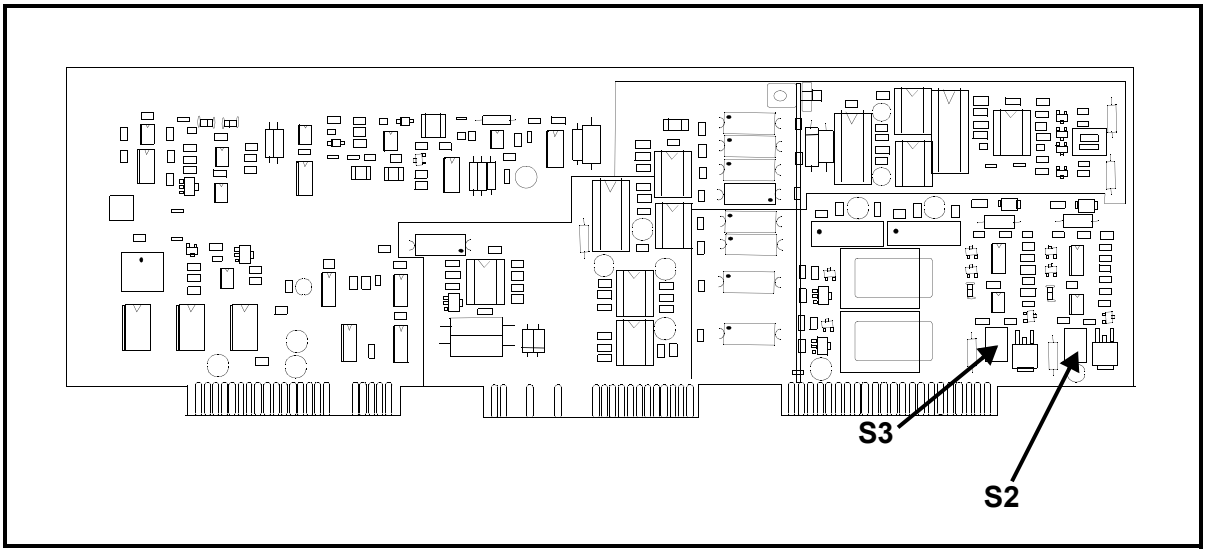

Figure 1-2: Channel Card Switch Blocks S2 and S3

Replacing the Channel Card

1. Once the switches are set, replace the channel card.

If you intend to connect pressure inputs or other input devices to the Series 1, do not replace the cover because you will need to set switches on the channel card for those inputs as well.

2. Slide the electronics unit into its enclosure and replace the screws. Tighten the screws until they are snug. Do not over tighten. You may now connect the recorder(s).

Connecting the Recorders

Connect the outputs to the terminal block on the lower section of the back panel labeled REC. See Figure 1-3 for terminal block location. Make connections for recorders using Table 1-2.

Table 1-2: Recorder Connections

Connect Recorder A:	To REC Terminal Block:
return (-)	pin A-
out (+)	pin A+
Connect Recorder B:	**To REC Terminal Block:**
return (-)	pin B-
out (+)	pin B +

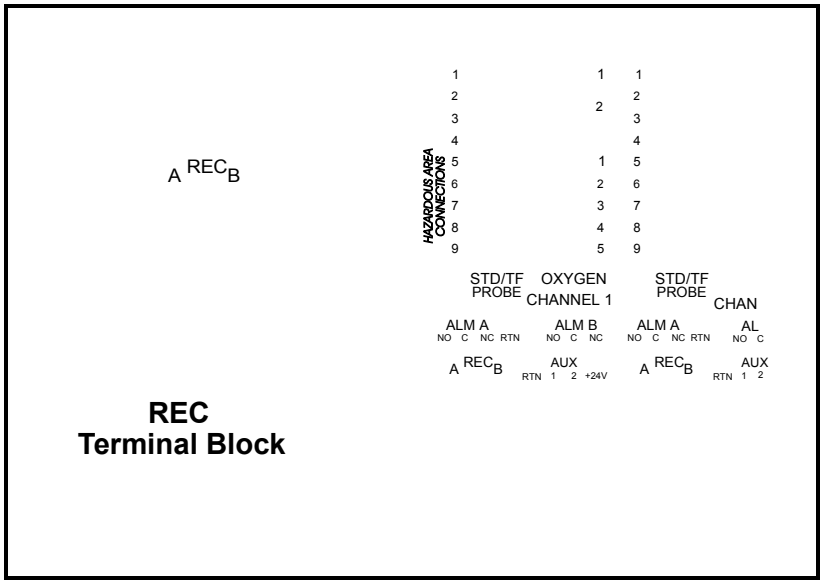

Figure 1-3: REC Terminal Block

Connecting the Alarms

You can order the Series 1 with high and low alarm relays for each channel. Hermetically sealed alarm relays are also available. Each alarm relay is a single-pole double-throw contact set that contains the following contacts (see Figure 1-4):

- normally open (NO)
- normally closed (NC)
- armature contacts (C)

Make connections for the high and low alarm relays on the desired channel(s) on the terminal blocks labeled ALM A and ALM B on the back panel of the electronics unit. Use Table 1-3 to make high and low alarm connections. See Figure 1-5 for the terminal block locations.

Table 1-3: Alarm Connections

Connect Low Alarm:	To ALM A Terminal Block:
NO contact	pin NO
C contact	pin C
NC contact	pin NC
Connect High Alarm:	To ALM B Terminal Block:
NO contact	pin NO
C contact	pin C
NC contact	pin NC

Note: *The alarm terminal block has an addition Return connection that you can use to ground the alarms if desired.*

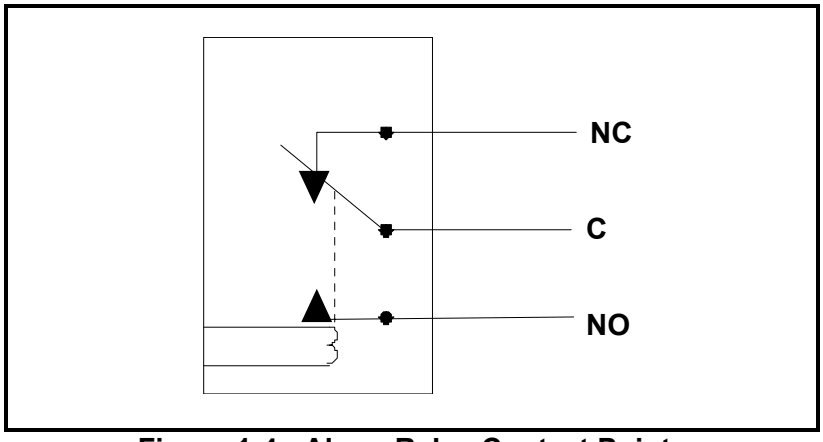

Figure 1-4: Alarm Relay Contact Points

Connecting the Alarms (cont.)

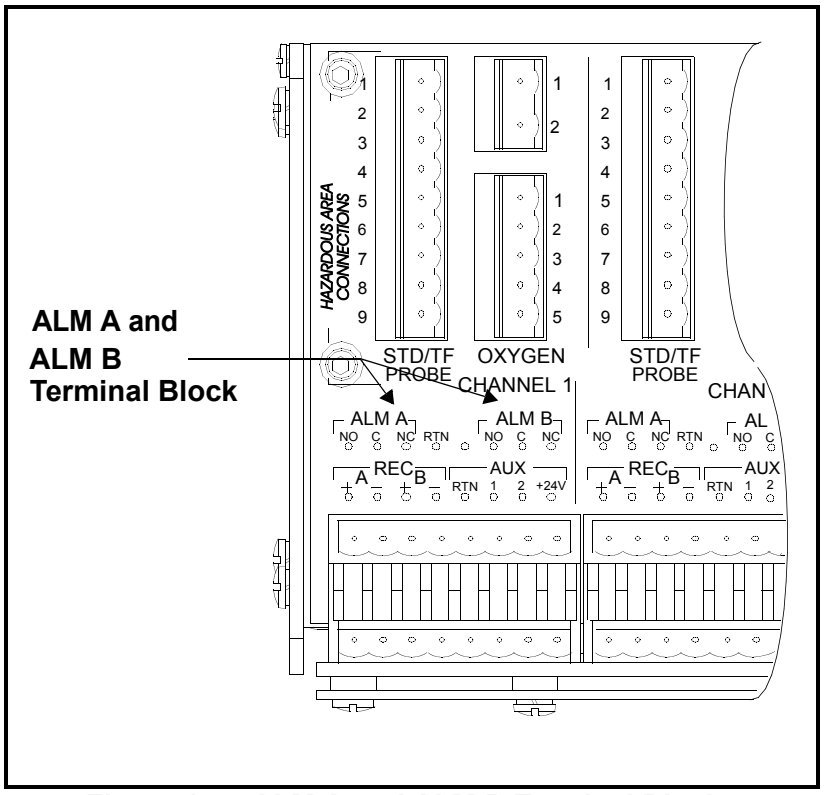

Figure 1-5: ALM A and ALM B Terminal Blocks

Connecting Pressure Sensor Inputs

The Series 1 accepts either pressure transducers or pressure transmitters with a 0/4-20 mA or 0 to 2-V output. Each type of sensor is connected to the meter differently; therefore it is important to know which type of pressure sensor you are using.

IMPORTANT: *The transducer must be supplied by GE Panametrics or approved by GE Panametrics for use in this circuit.*

A pressure transducer is an electrically passive device that requires a well-regulated excitation voltage or current. The transducer produces a low level signal output (typically in the millivolt range) when pressure is applied to it.

A pressure transmitter is an electrically active device containing electronic circuits. A pressure transmitter requires some sort of power source, such as a 24 VDC or 120 VAC. It produces an output signal much larger than a pressure transducer's in either current or voltage. The more common pressure transmitters output current.

IMPORTANT: *The following connection information does not pertain to the TF Series Probe.*

To properly connect a pressure sensor, use the appropriate section that follows.

Connecting a Pressure Transducer

Using a two-pair shielded cable, connect the pressure transducer to the desired channel on the terminal block labeled STD/TF on the back of the electronics unit (refer to Figure 1-6). Refer to Table 1-4 for the proper pin connections for the pressure transducer. If you are not using a GE Panametrics-supplied cable, refer to Figure 1-7 to make the proper pin connections to the pressure transducer connector.

IMPORTANT: *The transducer must be supplied by GE Panametrics or approved by GE Panametrics for use in this circuit.*

Table 1-4: Pressure Transducer Connections

Connect Pressure Transducer:	To STD/TF Terminal Block:
Positive Excitation Lead (red - P1+)	pin #5
Negative Excitation Lead (white - P1-)	pin #6
Positive Output Lead (black - P2+)	pin #7
Negative Output Lead (green - P2-)	pin #8
Shield	pin #9

Note: *If you connect a pressure transducer to the STD/TF terminal block, you must activate the TF Probe for that channel as described on page 2-8 of the* Startup Guide.

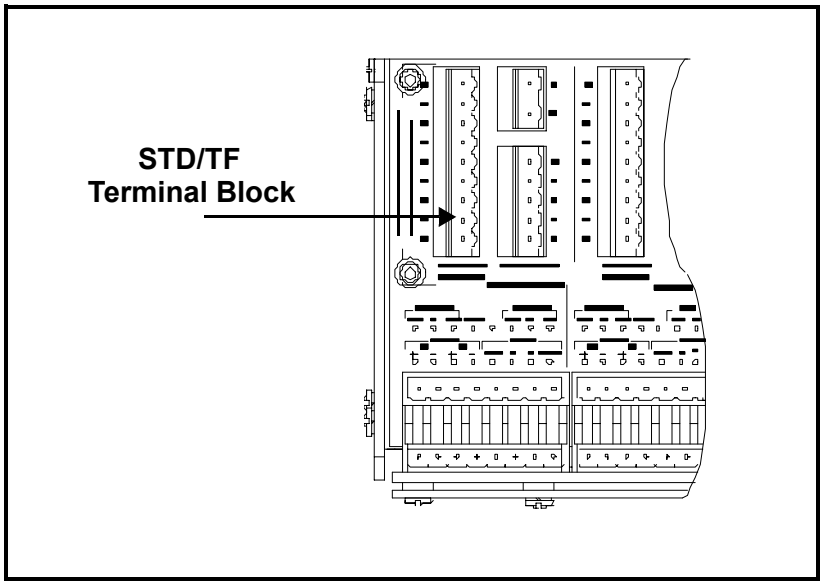

Figure 1-6: STD/TF Terminal Block

Connecting a Pressure Transducer (cont.)

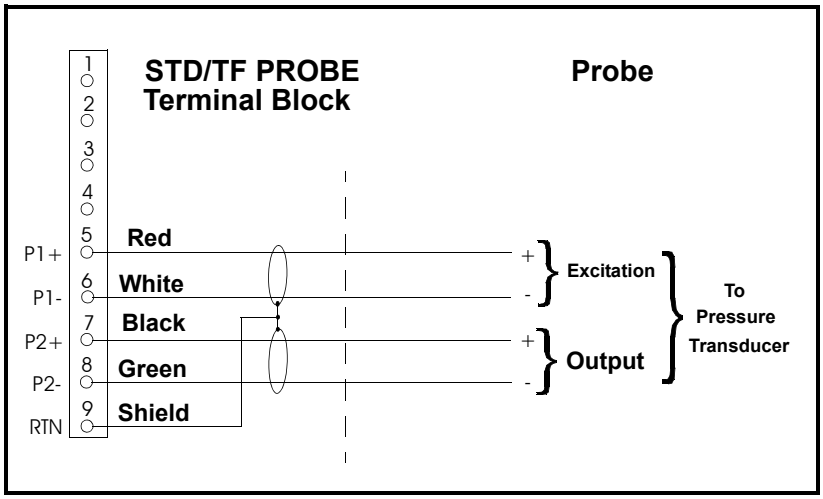

Figure 1-7: Pressure Transducer Cable Assembly

Connecting Pressure Transmitters

The Series 1 accepts two types of pressure transmitters:

Note: *Optional auxiliary inputs are required.*

- Two-wire or loop-powered transmitter (this is always a 4 to 20-mA system)
- Four-wire or self-powered transmitter (this can be either a current or voltage output system)

Connect the pressure transmitters on the desired channel(s) to the designated pins on the AUX terminal block located on the back of the electronics unit. Pin connections include at least one of the auxiliary inputs (pin 1 or 2, see Figure 1-8). Because you are connecting the sensor to one of the auxiliary inputs, you must set the corresponding auxiliary switch to either current or voltage (refer to *C. Setting Input Switches* on page 1-14).

Use the appropriate section that follows to connect a pressure transmitter to the meter.

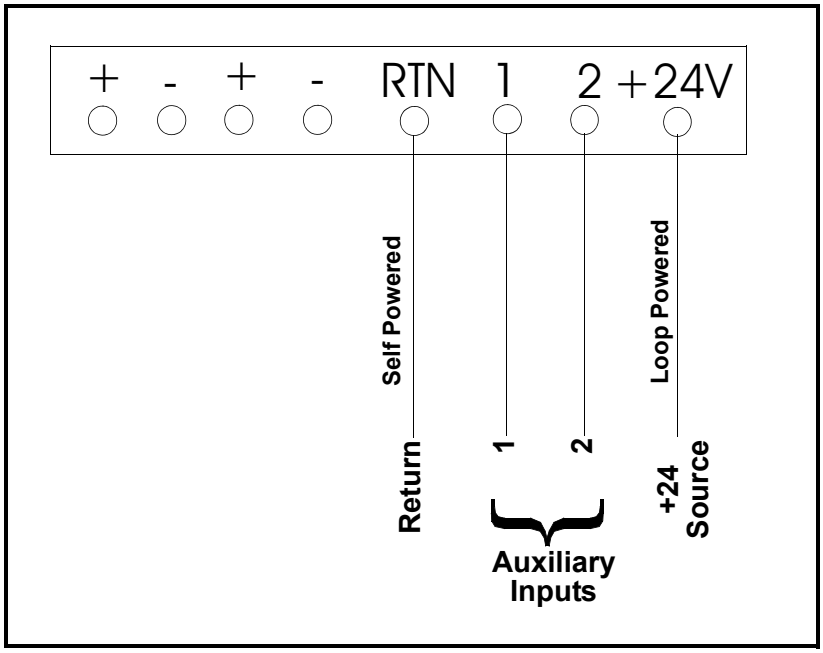

Figure 1-8: AUX Terminal Block Pin Designations

Connecting Pressure Transmitters (cont.)

A. Connecting the Two-Wire or Loop-Powered Transmitter

Use a two-wire non-shielded cable to make connections to the terminal block labeled AUX on the back of the electronics unit (refer to Figure 1-9). Use Table 1-5 to make the proper pin connections to the desired channel.

Note: *Twisted-pair cables work well with this circuit.*

Table 1-5: Wire Connections for Two-Wire or Loop-Powered Transmitters

Connect:	To AUX Terminal Block:
Positive Lead	pin +24V
Negative Lead	pin 2 (aux. input 2) or pin 1 (aux. input 1)

Once you complete the pressure connections, you must set switch block S1 on the Series 1 channel card(s) for either current or voltage, depending on the type of pressure sensor you are using (refer to *C. Setting Input Switches* on page 1-14).

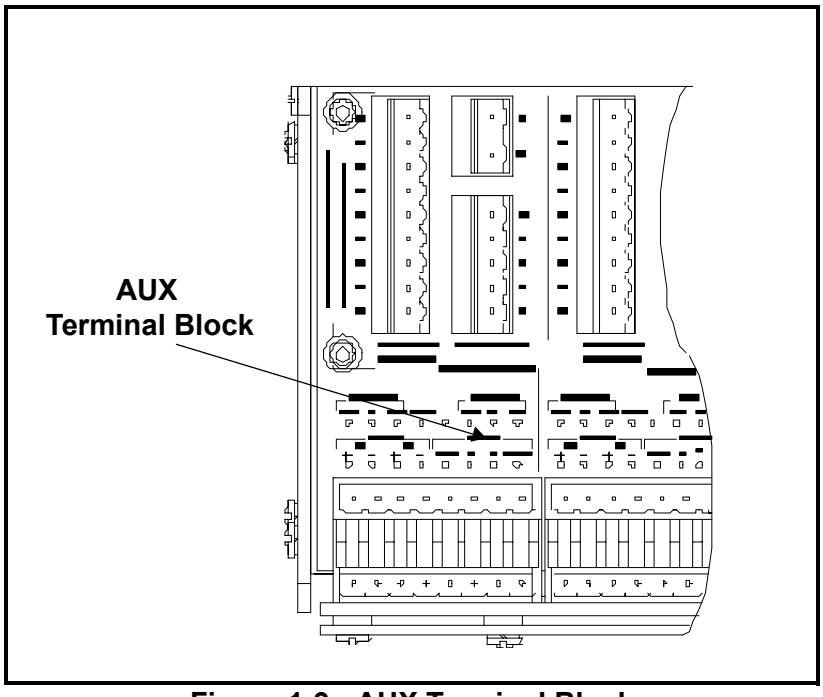

Figure 1-9: AUX Terminal Block

Connecting Pressure Transmitters (cont.)

B. Connecting the Four-Wire or Self-Powered Transmitter

Use a four-wire non-shielded cable to make connections to the terminal block labeled AUX on the back of the electronics unit (refer to Figure 1-9). Use Table 1-6 below to make the proper pin connections to the desired channel.

Note: *Twisted-pair cables work well with this circuit.*

Table 1-6: Transmitter Connections

Connect:	To AUX Terminal Block:
Negative Lead	pin RTN
Positive Lead	pin 2 (aux. input 2) or pin 1 (aux. input 1)

IMPORTANT: *Connect the remaining leads to an external power source.*

Once you complete the pressure connections, you must set switch block S1 on the Series 1 channel card(s) for either current or voltage, depending on the type of pressure sensor you are using (refer to *C. Setting Input Switches* on page 1-14).

Connecting Pressure Transmitters (cont.)

C. Setting Input Switches

Set switch block S1 on each channel card using a pressure transmitter as described below:

Accessing the Channel Cards

1. Remove the screws on the front panel and slide the electronics unit out of its enclosure.
2. Remove the channel card by sliding it straight up. Refer to Figure 1-10 for the location of the channel cards.

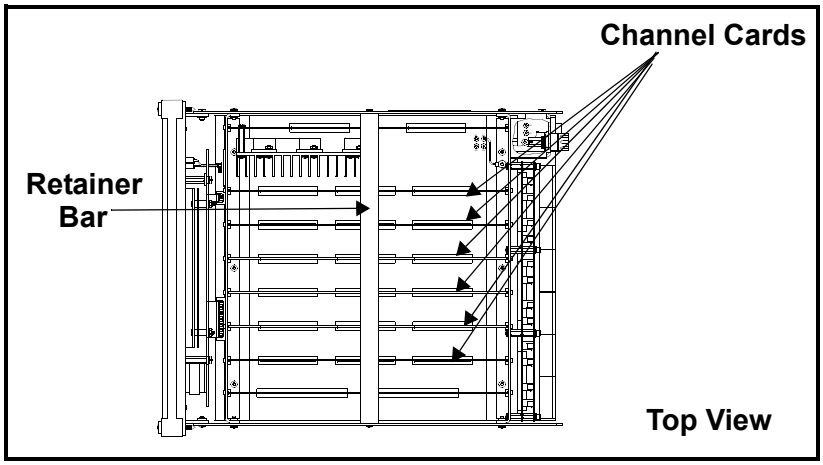

Figure 1-10: Location of the Channel Cards

Setting the Switch Blocks

1. Locate switch block S1 (see Figure 1-11 on the next page for switch S1 location). Switch block S1 has two switches, 1 for Auxiliary 1, and 2 for Auxiliary 2.
2. Set the switches in one of two positions — ON for current or OFF for voltage.
3. Check or reset switches for each channel where you are using an auxiliary input for pressure input.

Connecting Pressure Transmitters (cont.)

Replacing the Channel Card

1. Once the switches are set, replace the channel card.

If you intend to connect pressure inputs or other type of input devices to the Series 1, do not replace the cover because you will need to set switches on the channel card(s) for those inputs as well.

2. Slide the electronics unit into its enclosure and replace the screws. Tighten the screws until they are snug. Do not over tighten.

You have completed connecting the pressure transmitter.

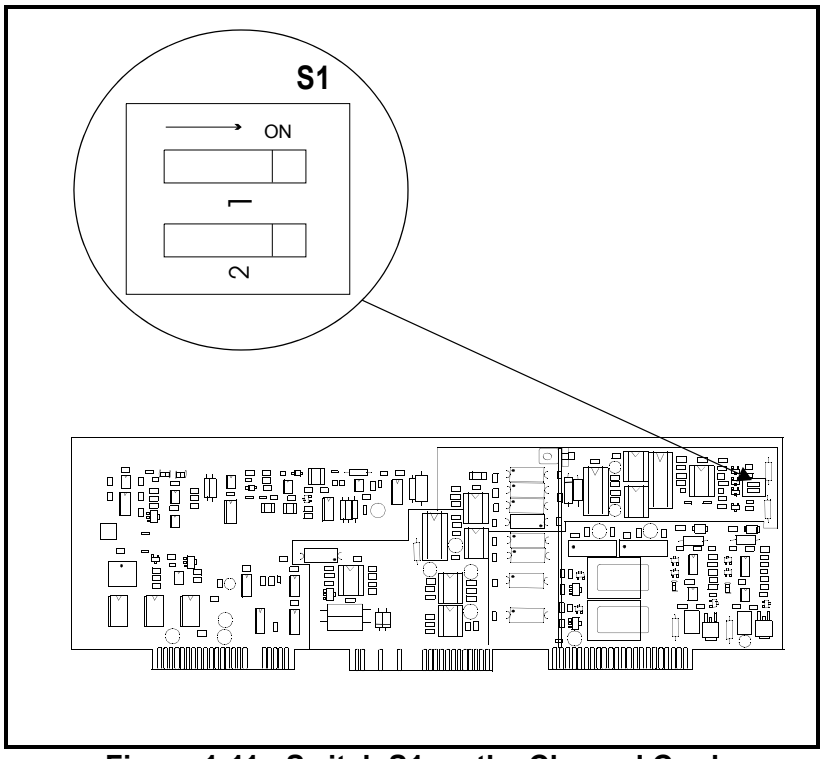

Figure 1-11: Switch S1 on the Channel Card

Connecting Auxiliary Inputs (Optional)

The Series 1 accepts up to two auxiliary inputs (optional) for each channel from any probe with a 0/4-20 mA or 0-2 VDC output, including a variety of process control instruments available from GE Panametrics. Inputs may be self- or loop-powered. Self-powered inputs are either current or voltage. Loop-powered inputs are usually current. In either case, after you make connections to the electronics unit, you must set the switch block on each channel card for current or voltage depending on the type of input you are using. Use the instructions that follow to connect and set up the auxiliary inputs.

Use Figure 1-12 as a guide for making auxiliary input connections for the desired channel(s) to the terminal block labeled AUX on the back of the electronics unit.

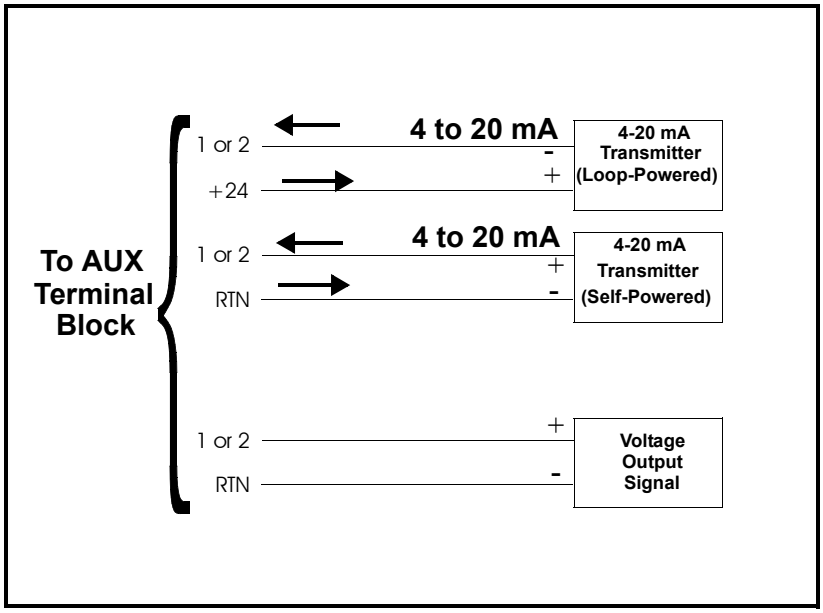

Figure 1-12: Auxiliary Input Connections

Connecting Auxiliary Inputs (Optional) (cont.)

After you make auxiliary input connections, you must set switch block S1 on the Series 1 channel card(s) for the current or voltage input. Use the following steps to make the proper switch settings:

Accessing the Channel Cards

1. Remove the screws on the front panel and slide the electronics unit out of its enclosure.
2. Remove the channel card by sliding it straight up. Refer to Figure 1-13 for the location of the channel cards.

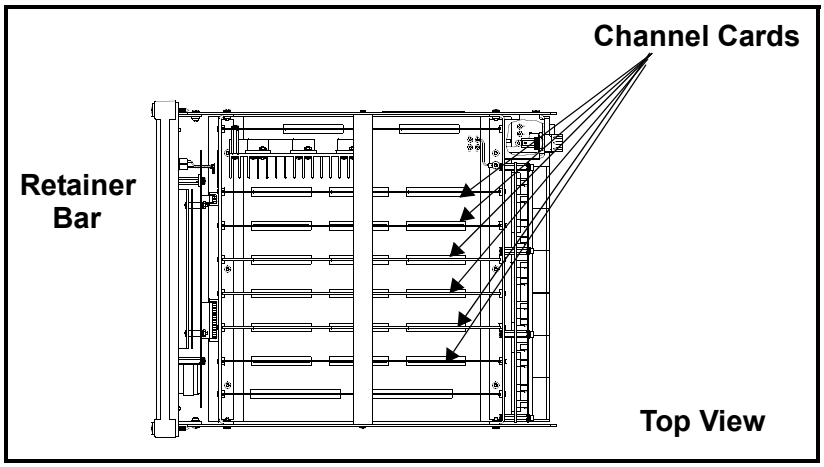

Figure 1-13: Location of the Channel Cards

3. Locate switch block S1 (see Figure 1-11 for switch S1 location). Switch block S1 has two switches, 1 for Auxiliary 1, and 2 for Auxiliary 2.
4. Set the switches in one of two positions - ON for current or OFF for voltage.
5. Check or reset switches for each channel where you are using an auxiliary input.

Replacing the Channel Card

1. Once the switches are set, replace the channel card.

If you intend to connect other type of input devices to the Series 1, do not replace the cover because you will need to set switches on the channel card(s) for those inputs as well.

2. Slide the electronics unit into its enclosure and replace the screws. Tighten the screws until they are snug. Do not over tighten.

You have completed connecting the output device. Refer to *Verifying and Entering Setup Data* in Chapter 2 of the *Programming Manual* to properly set up the auxiliary input.

Connecting a Personal Computer or Printer

You can connect the Series 1 to a personal computer or serial printer using the RS232 communications port. Refer to the instructions below to set up and connect your PC or printer. For more information on serial communications, consult the *EIA-RS Serial Communications User's Guide.*

Setting the RS232 Switch

The Series 1 has a special switch that you can use to set it up as Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) or Data Communications Equipment (DCE). This switch changes the transmit and receive pin functions on the RS232 connector on the back of the meter. Use the steps below to properly set the switch.

1. Remove the screws on the front panel and slide the electronics unit out of its enclosure.
2. Locate the RS232 switch on the display board. Use Figure 1-14 to locate the switch.
3. Set the RS232 switch to the desired position. Set the switch to DTE if the unit will be transmitting data or DCE if the unit will be receiving data.

Note: *If communications do not work properly, try changing the RS232 switch position.*

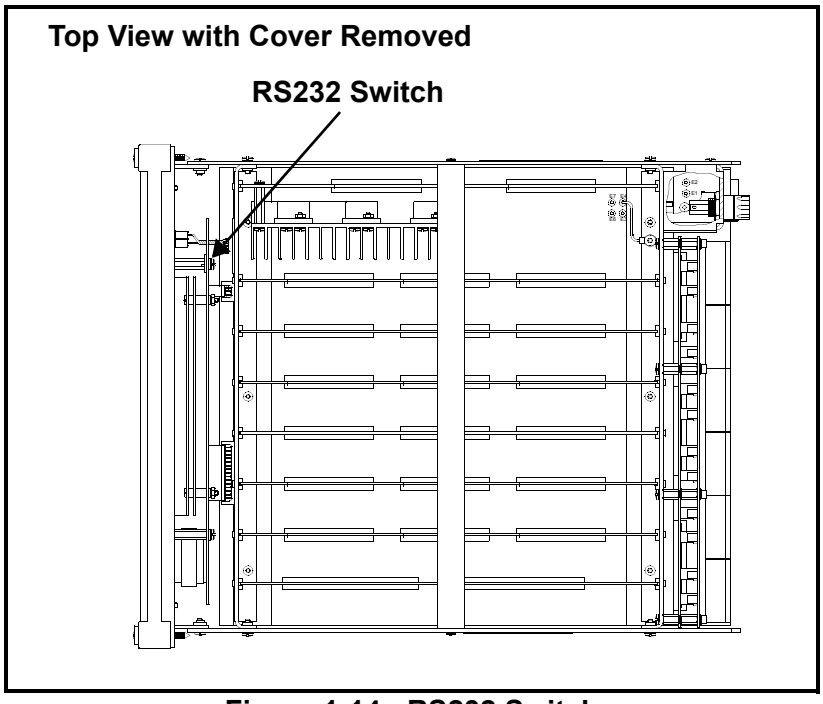

Figure 1-14: RS232 Switch

Connecting the PC or Printer

You can connect a PC or printer using a serial cable with a 9-pin female or 25-pin female connector. See Table 1-7 for the pin connections for the cable connectors.

Table 1-7: RS232 Cable Pin Connections

Wire	Pin Assignments for External Device			
	DTE DB25 Pin #	DTE DB9 Pin #	DCE DB25 Pin #	DCE DB9 Pin #
Red Lead (Transmit)	2	3	3	2
Green Lead (Receive)	3	2	2	3
Black Lead (Return)	7	5	7	5

The special GE Panametrics cable has a “MIS/MMS” label on one end of the cable. Connect the “MIS/MMS” end of the cable to the 9-pin connector on the rear of the electronics unit (see Figure 1-15). Connect the other end of the cable to your output device and set up the communications port as described in *Setting Up the RS232 Communication Port* in Chapter 3, *Advanced Programming*, of the *Programming Manual*.

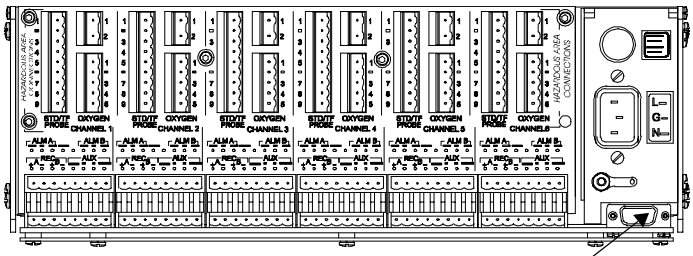

Figure 1-15: RS232 Communications Port

Performing an MH Calibration Test/ Adjustment

If you modify the supplied cables or do not use standard GE Panametrics-supplied cables, you must perform a calibration test/ adjustment to test the cable and, if necessary, compensate for any error or offset introduced by splicing or long cable lengths. This procedure is also recommended for testing the installation of GE Panametrics cables.

IMPORTANT: *The following procedure does not apply to Moisture Image Series Probes.*

Preliminary Steps

1. Power up the Series 1.
2. Set up the matrix format on the screen to display MH for each channel where you are checking a M or TF Series cable. Refer to *Setting Up the Matrix Format* in Chapter 2 of the *Programming Manual*.
3. Make sure high, low and zero reference values are recorded on the sticker located on the inside chassis of the unit, or on the Program Information List provided in Appendix A of the *Startup Guide*.

Calibration Procedure

1. Disconnect the probe from the cable (leave the probe cable connected to the electronics unit) and verify that the displayed MH value equals the zero reference value within ±0.0003 MH.
   - If this reading is within specification, no further testing is necessary.
   - If the reading is less than the specified reading (previous recorded zero reference value ±0.0003 on sticker), add this difference to the low reference value.
   - If the reading is greater than the specified reading (previous recorded zero reference value ±0.0003 on sticker), subtract this difference from the low reference value.
2. Note the final corrected low reference value and record it.

Performing an MH Calibration Test/ Adjustment (cont.)

Calibration Procedure (cont.)

3. Reprogram the meter with the new (corrected) low reference value (if required) as described in *Entering High and Low Reference Values* in Chapter 2 of the *Programming Manual*.
4. Verify that the probe cable is not connected to the probe.
5. Note the zero reference readings and verify that the readings are now within ±0.0003 MH.
6. Fill out a new high and low reference sticker with the final low reference value and/or record the information on the Program Information List provided in Appendix A of the *Startup Guide*. Make sure you record the information below:

   HIGH REF = ORIGINAL VALUE
   LOW REF = NEW CORRECTED VALUE
   ZERO REF = ORIGINAL RECORDED VALUE

7. Reconnect the probe to the cable.

Note: *If cables are changed in any way, repeat this procedure for maximum accuracy.*

The Series 1 is now ready for operation. Proceed to Chapter 2, *Basic Programming,* of the *Programming Manual* for instructions.

Chapter 2

Troubleshooting and Maintenance

Introduction 2-1

Testing the Alarm Relays. 2-2

Testing the Recorder Outputs 2-3

Trimming Recorder Outputs 2-5

Screen Messages 2-10

Common Problems 2-12

Checking/ Replenishing the Delta F Oxygen Cell Electrolyte . . 2-14

Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card. 2-16

Installing a Channel Card 2-19

Replacing and Recalibrating the Moisture Probes 2-20

Recalibrating the Pressure Sensors. 2-20

Calibrating the Delta F Oxygen Cell 2-21

Delta F Oxygen Cell Background Gas Correction Factors. 2-25

Range Error Description 2-28

Signal Error Description 2-28

Calibration Error Description 2-28

Introduction

The Moisture Image Series 1 is designed to be maintenance and trouble free; however, because of process conditions and other factors, minor problems may occur. Some of the most common problems and procedures are discussed in this section. If you cannot find the information you need in this section, please consult GE Panametrics.

Caution!
Do not attempt to troubleshoot the Series 1 beyond the instructions in this section. If you do, you may damage the unit and void the warranty.

This section includes the following information:

- Testing the Alarm Relays
- Testing the Recorder Outputs
- Trimming Recorder Outputs
- Screen Messages
- Common Problems
- Checking and Replenishing the Electrolyte in the Delta F Oxygen Cell
- Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card
- Installing a Channel Card
- Replacing and Recalibrating the Moisture Probes
- Recalibrating the Pressure Sensors
- Calibrating the Delta F Oxygen Cell
- Background Gas Correction Factors for the Delta F Oxygen Cell
- Range, Signal, and Calibration Error Descriptions

Testing the Alarm Relays

The Relay Test Menu enables you to either trip or reset the alarm relays. To enter this menu use Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Moving from Main Menu to Relay Test menu

Press the following menu keys:	To enter the:
SETTINGS*	Settings Menu
OUTPUTS	Output Settings Menu
ALARMS**	Alarm Settings Menu
TEST	Relay Test Menu

*The Settings Menu will prompt for a passcode (see *Entering the Passcode* in Chapter 2 of the *Startup Guide*).

1. At the Alarm Settings Menu, press the CHANNEL menu key to scroll to the desired channel before pressing the TEST key.
2. When you enter the Relay Test Menu, a screen similar to Figure 2-1 appears. To trip or reset alarms, use the A◄►B menu key to move the pointer to the desired alarm; then press the appropriate menu keys. The word "TRIPPED" or "RESET" will appear in the corresponding space.

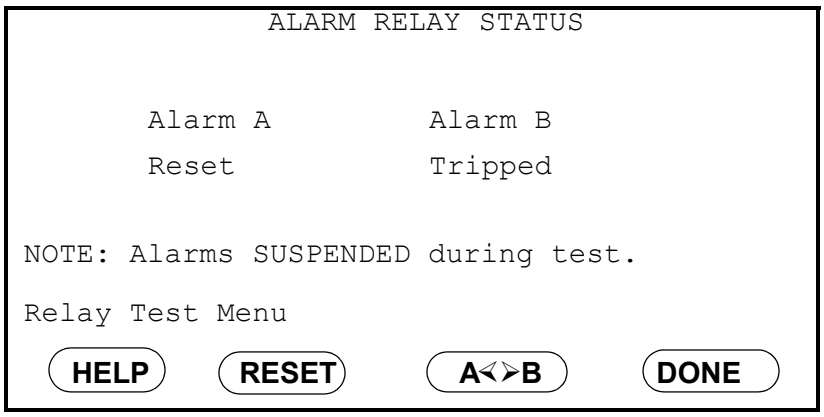

Figure 2-1: Relay Test Menu

3. To exit, press the DONE menu key until Main Menu appears on the message line.

If the alarms will not trip or reset, make sure the alarms are set up correctly as described in *Setting Up the Alarms* in Chapter 2, *Operation*, of the *Programming Guide*. Also, make sure the alarms are wired correctly as described in *Connecting the Alarms* (page 1-6) in Chapter 1, and that the alarm option is installed on the channel card!

Testing the Recorder Outputs

The Recorder Test Menu enables you to test outputs to make sure they are operating properly.You can use this menu to test any percentage of the full scale recorder range. Use Table 2-2 to enter the Recorder Test Menu.

Note: *The Series 1 temporarily stops making measurements when this menu is active.*

Table 2-2: Moving from Main Menu to Recorder Test Menu

Press the following menu keys:	To enter the:
SETTINGS*	Settings Menu
OUTPUTS	Output Settings Menu
RECORDER	Recorder Settings Menu
TEST	Recorder Test Menu

*The Settings Menu will prompt for a passcode (see *Entering the Passcode* in Chapter 2 of the *Startup Guide*).

A screen similar to Figure 2-2 appears. Use the following procedure to test recorders.

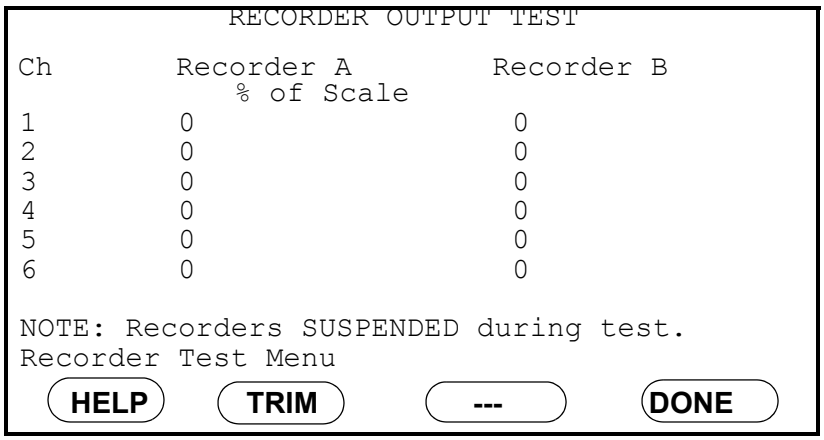

Figure 2-2: Recorder Test Menu

Procedure for Testing the Recorder Output

Make sure the recorder(s) are connected as described in *Connecting the Recorder Outputs* on page 1-4, and use the following steps to perform a test:

1. Use the arrow keys to move the pointer to the channel and recorder you want to test, then press [YES].
2. Enter a percentage between 0 and 125 to test.

Note: *If you do not enter a new value, the Series 1 defaults to the previously entered value.*

3. Press [YES].The recorder pen should swing to the appropriate value.

Note: *The recorder output depends on the recorder range (0-20 mA, 4-20 mA, 0-2 V).*

4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each channel and recorder you want to test.
5. To exit, press the DONE menu key until Main Menu appears on the message line.

Trimming Recorder Outputs

The measured value of the recorder outputs can vary from the programmed value due to load resistance tolerance (e.g. chart recorder, display, computer interface, etc.). The Recorder Test Menu provides a trimming feature you can use to compensate for any variation in the recorder outputs.

To accurately trim the recorder outputs you will need a digital multimeter capable of measuring 0 to 2-V with a resolution of ±0.0001 VDC (0.1 mV) or 0 to 20-mA with a resolution of ±0.01 mA. (The range you use depends on your recorder output.) Most good quality 3 1/2-digit meters are adequate for recorder output trimming. Use the following steps to trim recorder outputs.

Preliminary Steps

1. Make sure the recorder switches on the corresponding channel card(s) are set for the correct output - current (I) or voltage (V). Refer to *Connecting the Recorder Outputs* on page 1-4 to check switch settings.
2. Disconnect the load (e.g., chart recorder, indicator) from the end of the recorder output signal wires.
3. Attach the digital multimeter to the signal wires in series or parallel as shown in Figures 2-3 and 2-4.

If the recorder location is very distant from the Series 1, you may want to have one person making readings at the recorder location and one person making readings at the meter location.

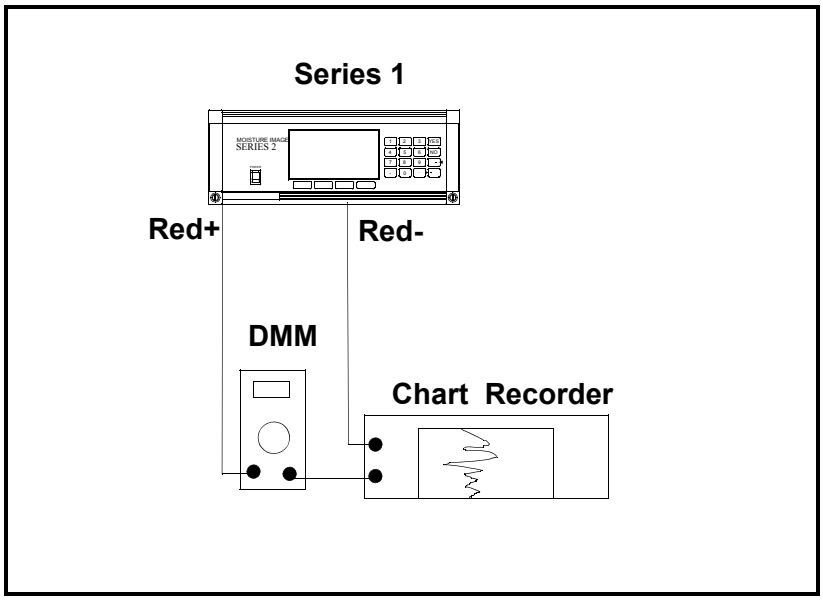

Figure 2-3: Checking the Series 1 Current Outputs

Trimming Recorder Outputs (cont.)

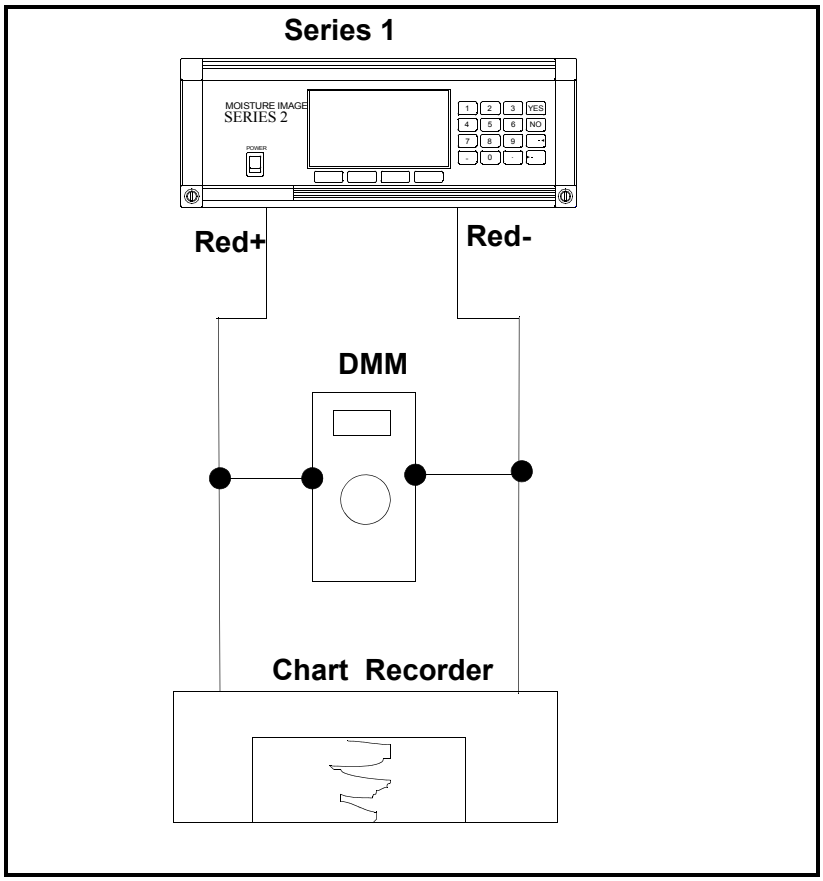

Figure 2-4: Checking Series 1 Voltage Outputs

Procedure for Trimming the Zero Value

1. Use Table 2-3 below to enter the Recorder Test Menu. The screen appears similar to Figure 2-5.

Table 2-3: Moving from Main Menu to Recorder Test Menu

Press the following menu keys:	To enter the:
SETTINGS*	Settings Menu
OUTPUTS	Output Settings Menu
RECORDER	Recorder Settings Menu
TEST	Recorder Test Menu

*The Settings Menu will prompt for a passcode (see page 2-5 of the *Startup Guide*).

Procedure for Trimming the Zero Value (cont.)

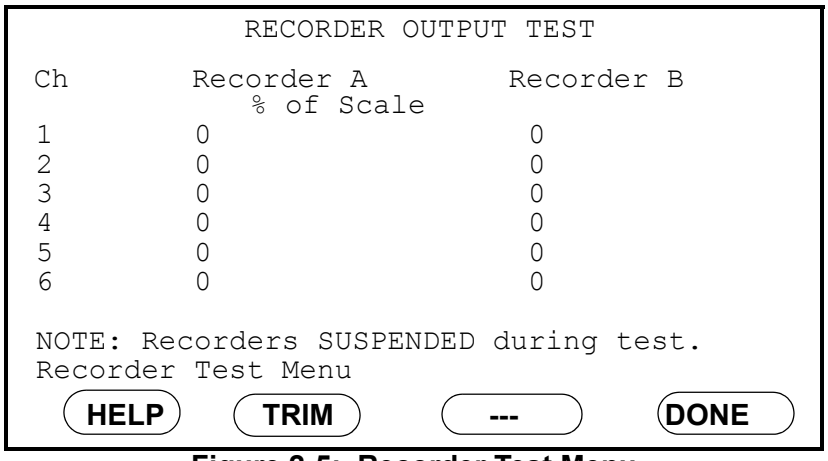

Figure 2-5: Recorder Test Menu

2. Use the arrow keys to move the pointer to the recorder you want to test and press [YES].
3. Enter the % of scale. If your recorder is set up for 4 to 20-mA, enter 0 and press [YES]. If your recorder is set up for 0 to 20-mA or 0 to 2-V output, enter 5 and press [YES].

Note: *The recorders can not be trimmed to output a value of 0.00 mA/0.000 V due to the limits imposed by electronic noise. The recorder output is typically 0.01 mA at zero output; therefore, you should use 5% for the test value for 0 to 20-mA and 0 to 2-V ranges.*

Procedure for Trimming the Zero Value (cont.)

4. Observe the multimeter reading. Wait at least 5 seconds for the recorder output to settle. The multimeter should display one of the following:

For the Recorder Output Range	Desired Multimeter Reading
0 to 20 mA (5%)	1 mA
4 to 20 mA (0%)	4 mA
0 to 2 V (5%)	0.1 V

5. Press the TRIM menu key. The Series 1 displays the existing recorder trim value next to the 0% setting.The trim value will be labeled zero or span. If the span value displays, press the ZRO/ SPAN menu key to display the zero trim value.

6. Press the TRIM UP or TRIM DN menu key to set the trim zero value to correct for the difference between the desired multimeter reading and the actual multimeter reading in Step 4. Confirm that the digital multimeter display reads the correct 0% of full scale value (1 mA, 4 mA, or 0.1 V).

Note: *The trim resolution is limited to ±0.05 mA or ±0.5 mV. Choose the trim value that produces an output closest to the value desired.*

7. Press the DONE menu key to return to the Recorder Test Menu.

Note: *The zero trim is an offset adjustment, while the span trim is a slope adjustment. As a result, the zero and span trim affect each other. Therefore, after you adjust one, you may have to adjust the other.*

Procedure for Trimming the Span Value

1. Use the arrow keys to move the pointer to the recorder you want to test and press [YES].
2. Enter 100 for % of scale and press [YES].
3. Observe the multimeter reading. Wait at least 5 seconds for the recorder output to settle. The meter should display one of the following:

For the Recorder Output Range	Desired Multimeter Reading
0 to 20 mA	20 mA
4 to 20 mA	20 mA
0 to 2 V	2 V

4. Press the TRIM menu key.The Series 1 displays a recorder trim value next to the 100% setting. The trim value will be labeled Zero or Span. If the Zero value displays, press the ZRO/SPAN menu key to display the Span trim value.
5. Press the TRIM UP or TRIM DN menu key to set the trim span value to the difference between the desired and actual multimeter readings in Step 3. Confirm that the digital multimeter display reads the correct 100% of full scale value (20 mA or 2V).

To exit, press the DONE menu key until Main Menu appears on the message line.

Note: *The zero trim is an offset adjustment, while the span trim is a slope adjustment. As a result, the zero and span trim affect each other. Therefore, after you adjust one, you may have to adjust the other.*

Screen Messages

The Series 1 has several screen messages that may display during operation. Refer to Table 2-4 for a list of these messages and the possible causes.

Table 2-4: Screen Messages and the Possible Causes

Screen Message	Possible Cause	System Response	Action
CHANNEL NOT AVAILABLE	No channel card is installed at the position selected.	None	Select a different channel.
NO PROBE	Unit has not been configured for the probe activated. For example, you will not be able to display pressure on a channel where only an M Series probe is configured.	None	Make sure the correct probe is activated as described on page 2-9 of the *Startup Guide*. Connect the required probe.
NOT AVAILABLE	The mode and/or units selected require more data or need a different probe. For example, you will not be able to read %RH with a moisture probe that does not have the temperature option	None	Choose a different mode and/or units as described on page 2-10 of the *Startup Guide*. Connect the required probe.
MIS NO LINK	Communication with a Moisture Image Series Probe has failed. The Moisture Image Series Probe is disconnected or damaged.	After the Series 1 performs 5 checks, it replaces data with the following default values: dew point = -110°C temperature = 70°C pressure = 0 psi.	Check the Moisture Image Series Probe connections. Replace the Moisture Image Series Probe.
Chan X: MIS BAD CRC (CRC - Cyclic Redundancy Check)	Communication link with Moisture Image Series Probe is established, but data is intermittent or distorted.	After the Series 1 performs 5 checks, it replaces data with the following default values: dew point = -110°C temperature = 70°C pressure = 0 psi.	Check for cable breaks or high electro magnetic interference (EMI).
Aux Failure!	Auxiliary Input has failed or is not installed.	Returns to zero.	Check that auxiliary option has been ordered.
ADC Failure!	Primary A/D converter has failed.	Returns to zero.	Return unit for service.
f ( ): Invalid	User function invalid.	User function invalid.	Reenter or check user function.
f ( ): Div. by 0	User function attempted to divide by zero.	Error message.	Check logic of user function.
fp ( ): Math error	User function attempted illegal operation, such as the square root of -2.	Error message.	Check logic of user function.
f ( ): Missing #	User function has missing operand for an operator	Error message.	Check user function.
f ( ): Extra #	User function has extra operand or missing operator.	Error message.	Check user function.
f ( ): Missing Op	User function has missing operator or extra operand.	Error message.	Check user function.
f ( ): Extra Op	User function has extra operator or missing operand.	Error message.	Check user function.

Table 2-4: Screen Messages and the Possible Causes (cont.)

Screen Message	Possible Cause	System Response	Action
f ( ): Too Complex	User function has too many terms, or the constant has >23 digits.	Error message.	Check user function.
f ( ): Missing (	User function has unbalanced parentheses.	Error message.	Add missing parentheses.
f ( ): Missing)	User function has unbalanced parentheses.	Error message.	Add missing parentheses.
Under Range (See Range Error Description on page 2-28.)	The input signal is below the calibrated range of the probe.	Alarms and recorders respond as programmed. Refer to page 3-29 of the *Programming Manual.*	Contact GE Panametrics.
Over Range (See *Range Error Description* on page page 2-28.)	The input signal is above the calibrated range of the probe.	Alarms and recorders respond as programmed. Refer to page 3-29 of the *Programming Manual.*	Contact GE Panametrics regarding a higher calibrated probe. Change the measurement units so that the measurement is within range. For example, change ppb to ppm. Refer to page 2-10 in the *Startup Guide* to change the measurement units.
”Mode” Fault! - “Mode” is replaced by one of the available measurement modes. (See *Signal Error Description* on page page 2-28.)	The input signal from the probe exceeds the capacity of the analyzer electronics.	Alarms and recorders respond as programmed. Refer to page 3-29 of the *Programming Manual*.	Check for a short in the probe. Contact GE Panametrics. Check wiring for shorts.
Cal Error (See *Calibration Error Description* on page 2-28.)	During Auto-Cal, an internal reference is found to be outside its acceptable range. Signal Error has occurred.	Alarms and recorders respond as programmed. Refer to page 3-29 of the *Programming Manual.*	Make sure the analyzer is grounded properly. Check to make sure the ground bolt is installed on the channel card. Remove source of Signal Error and attempt another Auto-Cal. Contact GE Panametrics.

Common Problems

If the Series 1 measurement readings seem strange, or they do not make sense, there may be a problem with the probe or a component of the process system. Table 2-5 contains some of the most common measurement problems.

Table 2-5: Troubleshooting Guide for Common Problems

Symptom	Possible Cause	System Response	Action
Accuracy of moisture sensor is questioned.	Insufficient time for system to equilibrate	Probe reads too wet during dry down conditions, or too dry in wet up conditions.	Change the flow rate. A change in dew point indicates the sample system is not at equilibrium, or there is a leak. Allow sufficient time for sample system to equilibrate and moisture reading to become steady. Check for leaks.
	Dew point at sampling point is different than the dew point of the main stream.	Probe reads too wet or too dry.	Readings may be correct if the sampling point and main stream do not run under the same process conditions. The different process conditions cause readings to vary. Refer to Chapter 1 of the *Startup Guide* for more information. If sampling point and main stream conditions are the same, check sample system pipes, and any pipe between the sample system and main stream for leaks. Also, check sample system for adsorbing water surfaces, such as rubber or plastic tubing, paper-type filters, or condensed water traps. Remove or replace contaminating parts with stainless steel parts.
	Sensor or sensor shield affected by process contaminants (refer to Appendix A).	Probe reads too wet or too dry.	Clean the sensor and the sensor shield as described in *Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance* on page A-7 in Appendix A. Then reinstall sensor.
	Sensor is contaminated with conductive particles (refer to Appendix A).	Probe reads high dew point.	Clean the sensor and the sensor shield as described in *Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance* on page A-7 in Appendix A. Then reinstall sensor.
	Sensor is corroded (refer to Appendix A).	Probe reads too wet or too dry.	Return probe to factory for evaluation.
	Sensor temperature is greater than 70°C (158°F).	Probe reads too dry.	Return probe to factory for evaluation.
	Stream particles causing abrasion.	Probe reads too wet or too dry	Return probe to factory for evaluation.

Table 2-5: Troubleshooting Guide for Common Problems (cont.)

Symptom	Possible Cause	System Response	Action
Screen always reads the wettest (highest)) programmed moisture calibration value while displaying dew/frost point.	Probe is saturated. Liquid water present on sensor surface and/or across electrical connections.		Clean the sensor and the sensor shield as described in *Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance* on page A-7 in Appendix A. Then reinstall sensor.
	Shorted circuit on sensor.		Run "dry gas" over sensor surface. If high reading persists, then probe is probably shorted and should be returned to the factory for evaluation
	Sensor is contaminated with conductive particles (refer to Appendix A).		Clean the sensor and the sensor shield as described in *Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance* on page A-7 in Appendix A. Then reinstall sensor.
	Improper cable connection.		Check the cable connections to both the probe and the Series 1.
Screen always reads the driest (lowest) programmed moisture calibration value while displaying dew/frost point.	Open circuit on sensor.		Return probe to factory for evaluation.
	Non-conductive material is trapped under contact arm of sensor.		Clean the sensor and the sensor shield as described in *Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance* on page A-7 in Appendix A. Then reinstall the sensor. If the low reading persists, return the probe to the factory for evaluation.
	Improper cable connection.		Check the cable connections to both the probe and the Series 1.
Slow response.	Slow outgassing of system.		Replace the system components with stainless steel or electro-polished stainless steel.
	Sensor is contaminated with non-conductive particles (refer to Appendix A)		Clean the sensor and the sensor shield as described in *Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance* on page A-7 in Appendix A. Then reinstall the sensor.
Exception screen	Unrecoverable software error.		Contact GE Panametrics.

Checking/ Replenishing the Delta F Oxygen Cell Electrolyte

As a result of operating the Series 1, particularly when monitoring dry gases, there may be a gradual loss of water from the electrolyte. The electrolyte level should be checked at regular intervals to ensure that the cell is always operating properly. This section describes how to check and replenish the electrolyte in the oxygen cell.

Note: *Some applications require that the electrolyte be changed periodically. Consult GE Panametrics.*

To check the electrolyte level:

Using the min/max window on the oxygen cell, check the electrolyte level. The electrolyte should cover about 60% of the window. The electrolyte level should appear as shown in Figure 2-6.

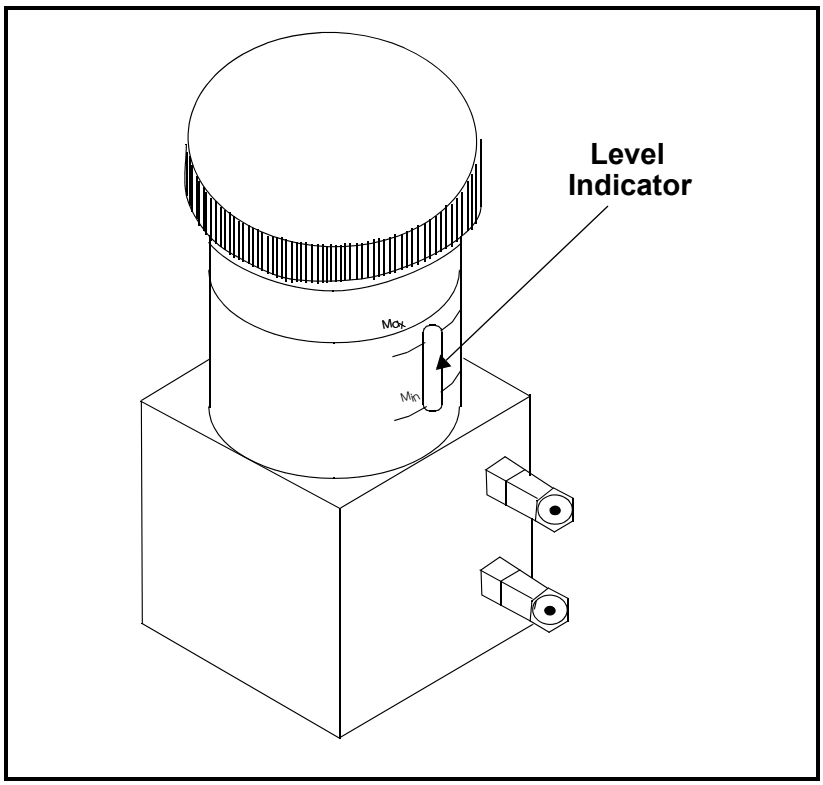

Figure 2-6: Electrolyte Level for the Delta F Oxygen Cell

Checking and Replenishing the Electrolyte in the Delta F Oxygen Cell (cont.)

To replenish the electrolyte:

Once the oxygen cell receives the initial charge of electrolyte, you should monitor the level regularly. DO NOT let the fluid level drop below the "MIN" level mark on the window.

!WARNING!
THE ELECTROLYTE CONTAINS A STRONG CAUSTIC INGREDIENT AND CAN BE HARMFUL IF IT COMES IN CONTACT WITH THE SKIN OR THE EYES. FOLLOW PROPER PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING THE CAUSTIC (POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE) SOLUTION. CONSULT YOUR COMPANY SAFETY PERSONNEL.

To raise the fluid level in the reservoir, add DISTILLED WATER slowly in small amounts. Check the level as you add the distilled water, making sure you do not overfill the reservoir. The electrolyte mixture should cover approximately 60% of the min/max window.

Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card

To expand the memory or replace software, the Series 1 controller board has brackets for a linear SRAM PCMCIA expansion card that can hold up to 1 Mbyte of data. To install or remove the card, proceed as described below.

Caution!
The Series 1 is not compatible with a flash or ATA card. Please contact GE Panametrics for a list of compatible devices and formatting.

Procedure for Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card

1. Make sure you have a record of the following data, described in the *Programming Manual* on the referenced pages*:*

Note: *This information should have been recorded on the Program Information List in Appendix A of the* Startup Guide *or on a separate sheet of paper.*

- Probe configuration (page 2-9)
- Probe calibration data (see the Calibration Data Sheets). See page 2-12.
- Reference values (page 2-17)
- Recorder Outputs (page 3-3)
- Alarm Outputs (page 3-4)
- Data Logger (page 3-18)

Caution!
Make sure you have a record of the data listed above before you reinitialize the system.

2. Turn the power off and unplug the unit.
3. Discharge static from your body.
4. Open the enclosure by removing the screws on the front panel and sliding the electronics unit out.

Procedure for Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card (cont.)

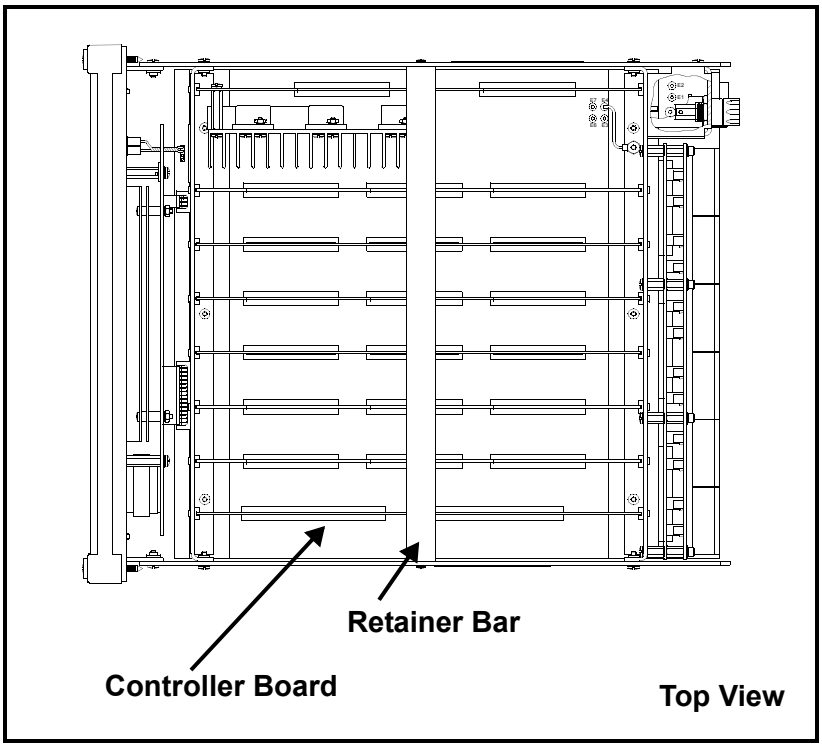

Figure 2-7: Location of the Controller Board

5. Use Figure 2-7 to locate the controller board inside the electronics unit.

6. The controller board will appear similar to Figure 2-8. Insert the PCMCIA card into the brackets along the side of the cutout area. (To remove or replace the card, pull it out of the brackets.) Pin 1 of the PCMCIA card must line up with Pin 1 of the connector on the controller card.

Note: *When you are inserting the PCMCIA card, the face of the card with the arrows must be on the side next the controller board. The switch settings shown in the insert of Figure 2-8 are preset at the factory, and must remain at this setting (all switches down) for normal operation.*

7. Slide the electronics unit back into place on the instrument and reinsert the screws on the front panel.

8. Plug in the instrument.

Procedure for Adding or Removing a PCMCIA Card (cont.)

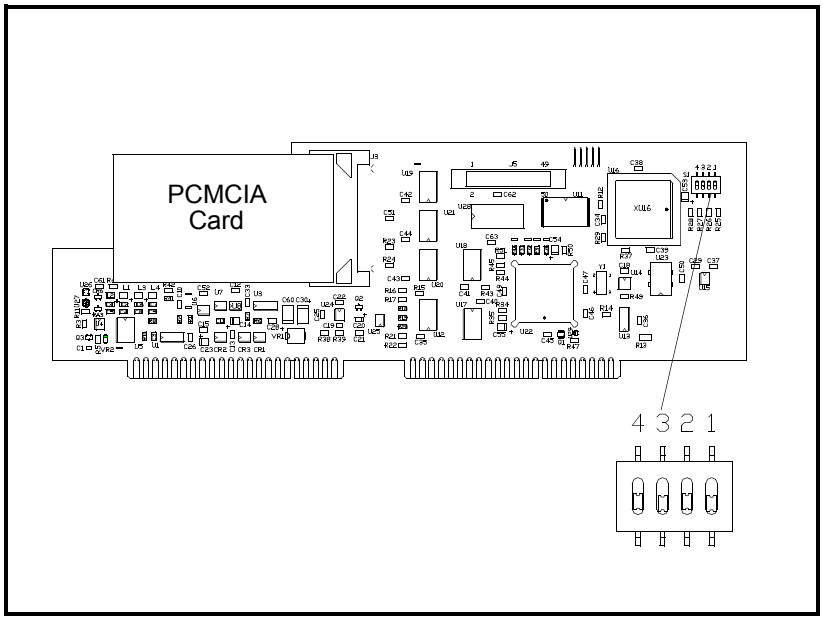

Figure 2-8: PCMCIA Card Insertion

Installing a Channel Card

The Series 1 can be ordered with up to six channels. Each channel requires a channel card. If you decide to order additional channels later, or need to replace a channel, GE Panametrics will ship you a channel card. Use the steps below to install a channel card.

1. Turn the instrument off and unplug the main AC power cord.

!WARNING!
REMOVE POWER BY DISCONNECTING THE MAIN AC POWER CORD BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THIS PROCEDURE.

2. To access the channel cards, remove the screws on the front panel and slide the electronics unit out of its enclosure.
3. Remove the retainer bar by removing the two screws at the ends of the bar. (See Figure 2-7 on page 2-17.)
4. Notice there are seven slots (one for each channel and one for the controller board). If necessary, remove the old card by grasping each end of the card and pulling upwards.
5. Insert the channel card into the desired slot.
6. Push down on the board, making sure the board makes contact with the three connectors on the bottom of the unit.
7. Replace the retainer bar.
8. Slide the electronics unit into its enclosure and replace the screws. Tighten the screws until they are snug. Do not over tighten.

You have completed installing the channel card. Enter calibration data and high and low reference data as described in *Verifying and Entering Setup Data* on page 2-6 of the *Startup Guide*.

Replacing and Recalibrating the Moisture Probes

For maximum accuracy you should send moisture probes back to the factory for recalibration every six months to one year, depending on the application. Under severe conditions you should send the probes back for recalibration more frequently; in milder applications you do not need to recalibrate probes as often. Contact a GE Panametrics applications engineer for the recommended calibration frequency for your application.

When you receive new or recalibrated probes, be sure to install and connect them as described in Chapter 1, *Installation,* of the *Startup Guide*. Once you have installed and connected the probes, enter the calibration data as described in *Entering Calibration Data*, in Chapter 2 of the *Startup Guide.* Note that each probe has its own Calibration Data Sheet with the corresponding probe serial number printed on it.

You do not have to enter calibration data for the Moisture Image Series Probe if you returned both the sensor and the electronics module to the factory for recalibration. However, you should verify that the calibration data entered at the factory is correct (see page 2-12 of the *Startup Guide*). If you only sent the sensor part of the Moisture Image Series Probe to the factory without the module, you must enter the calibration data manually.

Recalibrating the Pressure Sensors

Since the pressure sensor on a TF or Moisture Image Series Probe is a strain gage type, the pressure calibration is linear and is calibrated at two data points. Each point consists of a pressure value and a corresponding voltage, current, or FP value. Check or change the two calibration points using the steps below.

1. Set one of the boxes in the matrix format to display pressure in mV (or FP). Refer to *Setting Up the Matrix Format* on page 2-31 of the *Programming Manual* to set up the screen.
2. Expose the pressure sensor to the air and record the mV (or FP) reading. This reading is the mV reading for the zero pressure.
3. Expose the pressure sensor to a known full scale pressure source and record the mV (or FP) reading. This reading is the mV (or FP) reading for the span pressure.
4. Enter the above readings in the System Calibration Menu as described in *Entering Pressure Calibration Data* in Chapter 2 of the *Programming Manual*.

Calibrating the Delta F Oxygen Cell

You should calibrate the Delta F Oxygen Cell when you initially receive it. After that, calibrate the oxygen cell once a month for the first three months, and then as needed. You should also calibrate the oxygen cell if you change the electrolyte.

Calibrating the oxygen cell involves three parts:

- displaying the oxygen content in PPMv and µA
- checking the oxygen cell calibration
- entering the new span value

Displaying the Oxygen Content in PPMv and µA

1. Determine to which channel the Delta F Oxygen Cell is connected.
2. If you are not displaying oxygen data in the Matrix Format, switch the screen as described in *Setting Up the Matrix Format* in Chapter 2 of the *Programming Manual*.
3. At Main Menu, press the SELECT menu key.
4. Press the PAGE menu key. At the Display Page # prompt, enter the page number and press [ENT].
5. Press the MODE menu key. A list of measurement modes appears on the message line (see Table 2-6 on the next page).
6. Press the PLACE menu key to move the larger pointer to the box you want to change.
7. Move the brackets to OXY and press [YES].
8. Press the UNITS menu key. A list of measurement units appears on the message line.
9. Move the brackets to O_2/ppM and press [YES].
10. Enter the desired channel number.

Note: *A "Channel Not Installed" message appears if you select a channel where no channel card is installed. Select a different channel.*

Repeat Steps 3 through 10 to display µA in a different matrix box. To exit, press the DONE menu key until Main Menu appears on the message line. Then continue to the next sub-section.

Table 2-6: Measurement Modes and Units for the Series 1

Selected Measurement Mode	Description of Units	Displayed Measurement Mode	Displayed Units
Oxygen	O_2%= Percent Oxygen *default* O_2/ppM = Parts Per Million O_2/ppB = Parts Per Billion O_2/µA = Microamps (Diagnostic Mode) O_2/DVM = Digital Voltmeter (Diagnostic Mode)	Oxygen Oxygen Oxygen Oxygen Oxygen DVM	% ppm_v ppb_v µA VDC
Hygrometry	DP/°C = Dew/Frost Point *default* DP/°F = Dew/Frost Point °F DP/K = Dew/Frost Point K (Kelvin) %R.H. = Relative Humidity H/ppMv = Parts per Million of Water by Volume H/ppMw = Parts per Million of Water by Weight (for liquids only) H/ppBv = Parts per Billion of Water by Volume MCF/IG = Pounds of Water per Million Standard Cubic Feet in Ideal Gas MCF/NG = Pounds of Water per Million Standard Cubic Feet in Natural Gas ppMv/NG = Parts Per Million by Volume in Natural Gas mmHg = Vapor Pressure Pas = Vapor Pressure MH = MH* (Diagnostic Mode) H/DVM = Digital Voltmeter (Diagnostic Mode) FH = FH* (Diagnostic Mode)	Dew Point Dew Point Dew Point Rel. Humidity H_2O H_2O H_2O H_2O/MMSCF IG H_2O/MMSCF NG H_2O (Nat. Gas) Vapor Pressure Vapor Pressure H_2O Moisture DVM MIS Probe	°C °F K % ppm_v ppm_w ppb_v lbs lbs ppm_v mmHg Pas MH VDC FH
Temperature	T/°C = Degrees Celsius default T/°F = Degrees Fahrenheit T/K = Kelvin T/DVM = Digital Voltmeter (Diagnostic Mode)	Temperature Temperature Temperature Temp DVM	°C °F K VDC
Pressure	PSIg = Pounds per Square Inch Gauge default Bars = Bars mbs = Millibars mm/Hg = Millimeters of Mercury Pa(g) = Pascal, gauge kPas(g) = KiloPascal, gauge P/mV = Pressure in millivolts P/DVM = Digital Voltmeter (Diagnostic Mode) FP = FP** (Diagnostic Mode)	Pressure Pressure Pressure Pressure Pressure Pressure Pressure Pressure DVM MIS Probe	PSIg Bars mbs mmHg Pas kPas mV VDC FP
Auxiliary 1	Aux1/V = Volts default Aux1/I = Milliamps Aux1/User = Function (Displays Aux Label)	Aux1 Aux1 Aux1 (Aux Label)	VDC mA none
Auxiliary 2	Aux2/V = Volts default Aux2/I = Milliamps Aux2/User = Function (Displays Aux Label)	AuxX Aux2 Aux2 (Aux Label)	VDC mA none
Volt Reference	Vref = Volts default (Diagnostic Mode)	Voltage Reference	VDC
Signal Ground User	Vgnd = Volts default (Diagnostic Mode)	Signal Ground	VDC

* The MH and FH values are the moisture sensors response values and are the values that are recorded during calibration.

** The FP value is the Moisture Image Series Probes response value for pressure and is the value recorded during calibration.

Checking the Oxygen Cell Calibration

Note: *If your operational range of measurement is significantly below the span gas you are using, you may elect to input the PPM O_2 content of the span gas and the measured µA value as an alternative to the following procedure.*

To perform this part of calibration you must have a calibration gas with a known PPMv value and a calibration gas inlet valve.

Note: *GE Panametrics recommends a span calibration gas be 80-100% of the span of the sensor's overall range in a background of nitrogen (e.g., 80-100 PPM O_2 in N_2 for a 0-100 PPM O_2 sensor).*

1. Run the calibration gas through the oxygen cell.
2. Read the PPM_v value. If it is correct your oxygen cell does not need calibration. If the reading is incorrect, you must calculate the new span reading (x). Solve the following equation for x:

$$x = IO_c + \frac{(OX_1 - OX_c)(IO_c - IO_0)}{(OX_c - OX_0)}$$

where OX_c = Correct PPMv for calibration gas
OX_0 = Zero value in PPMv*
OX_1 = Span value in PPMv*
IO_c = Actual reading for calibration gas in µA
IO_0 = Zero value in µA*
x = New span reading in µA

*See the Calibration Data Sheet for the oxygen cell to obtain the necessary zero and span values.

Example:
If the calibration data for your cell is as follows:

OX_c = 75 PPMv = Correct PPM_v for cal gas
OX_0 = 0.050 PPM_v = Zero value in PPM_v
OX_1 = 100 PPMv = Span value in PPMv
IO_c = 290 µA = Actual reading for calibration gas
IO_0 = 0.4238 µA = Zero value

Checking the Oxygen Cell Calibration (cont.)

Therefore,

$$290 + \frac{(100 - 75)(290 - 0.4238)}{(75 - 0.05)} = x$$

The new span value (x) is 100 PPMv ≅ 387 µA. Enter the new value as described in the next sub-section.

Entering the New Span Value

1. From the Main Menu, press the SETTINGS menu key.
2. Enter the passcode (see page 2-6 of the *Programming Manual)*.
3. Press the SYSTEM menu key.
4. Press the CALIB menu key.
5. Press the PROBE menu key until the Oxygen Probe Calibration screen appears. See Figure 2-9 below.

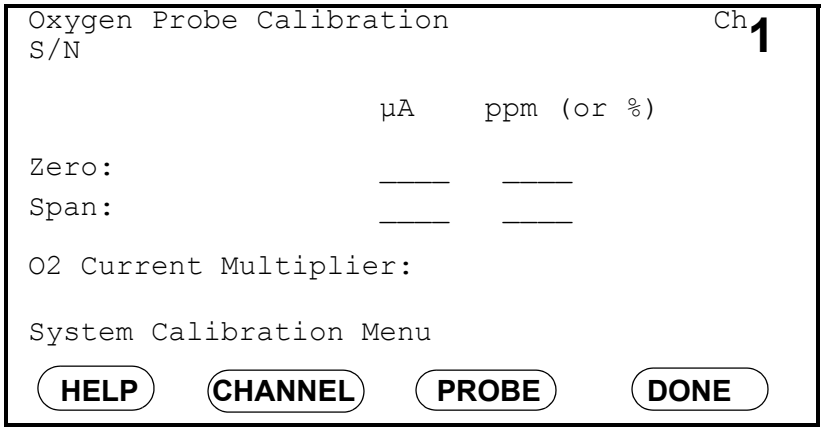

Figure 2-9: System Calibration Menu for Oxygen Cell

6. Use the CHANNEL menu key to cycle to the desired channel. The channel number is indicated in the top right-hand-corner of the screen. The screen will only display installed channels.
7. Move the pointer to the Span µA line and press [YES].
8. Enter the new span value and press [YES].
9. Press the DONE menu key until you return to the Main Menu. Check the screen to verify that the new span value has been accepted.

Delta F Oxygen Cell Background Gas Correction Factors

The factory calibration procedure for Delta F oxygen cells uses nitrogen as the reference background gas. The Series 1 will measure oxygen incorrectly if the transport rate of oxygen through the cell diffusion barrier is different than the cell is calibrated for. Therefore, if you want to use a background gas other than nitrogen, you must recalibrate the meter for the desired gas.

The Series 1 can easily be recalibrated for a number of different background gases. Correct your system for the appropriate background gas by referring to Table 2-7 and entering the correct current multiplier into the "Oxygen Probe Calibration" section of the System Calibration Menu. A detailed explanation and description of this process follows.

Note: *In order for you to use the current multipliers in this chapter, your calibration data sheet should contain calibration data for nitrogen. If your calibration data sheet contains data for a background gas other than nitrogen, contact the factory for the nitrogen calibration sheet.*

Correcting for Different Background Gases

A single "Background Gas Correction Factor" based on the reference nitrogen measurement can be derived for each background gas because, in practice, the diffusion rate for a typical background gas is stable and predictable and because the cell's response is linear. The current multiplier that is entered into the "Oxygen Probe Calibration" section is the inverse of this "Background Gas Correction Factor."

For example, Table 2-7 below represents the calibration values (two points) for a specific oxygen cell calibrated in nitrogen. This data is supplied with the cell and is stored in the user program.

Table 2-7: Oxygen Cell Calibration Data on Calibration Sheet (referenced to nitrogen)

Zero Calibration Point	Zero PPM_V Value = .0500 PPM_V
	Zero µA Value = .9867 µA
Span Calibration Point	Span PPM_V Value =100.0 PPM_V
	Span µA Value = 300.1 µA

Correcting for Different Background Gases (cont.)

When the oxygen cell is used in a background gas other than nitrogen, users must enter the gas's current multiplier, listed in Table 2-7. The Series 1 will apply the appropriate correction to the oxygen signal. The original calibration values for nitrogen are programmed into the "Oxygen Probe Calibration" section. However, the meter uses the current multiplier to determine the correct oxygen concentration.

Entering the Current Multiplier

To change the Current Multiplier:

Note: *The default setting for the Current Multiplier is 1.00.*

1. Select a Current Multiplier from Table 2-8 on the next page.
2. From Main Menu, enter the System Calibration Menu by pressing the following menu keys: SETTINGS, SYSTEM, CALIB.
3. At the System Calibration Menu, press the PROBE menu key until the Oxygen Probe Calibration screen appears.
4. Use the CHANNEL menu key to cycle to the desired channel. The channel number is indicated in the top right-hand-corner of the screen. The screen will only display installed channels.
5. Use the arrow keys to move the pointer to the O2 Current Multiplier line and press YES.
6. Enter the new value and press YES.

To exit, press the DONE menu key until Main Menu appears on the message line.

Table 2-8: Background Gas Current Multipliers

Background Gas	Current Multipliers			
	Up to 1000 PPM	**5000-10,000 PPM**	**2.5% to 10%**	**25%**
Argon (Ar)	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.98
Hydrogen (H_2)	1.64	1.96	2.38	1.35
Helium (He)	1.72	2.13	2.70	1.39
Methane (CH_4)	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.05
Ethane (C_2H_6)	0.87	0.84	0.81	0.91
Propylene (C_3H_6)	0.91	0.88	0.87	0.93
Propane (C_3H_8)	0.79	0.76	0.72	0.58
Butene (C_4H_8)	0.69	0.65	0.60	0.77
Butane (C_4H_{10})	0.68	0.63	0.58	0.76
Butadiene (C_6H_6)	0.71	0.66	0.62	0.79
Acetylene (C_2H_2)	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.97
Hexane (C_6H_{14})	0.57	0.52	0.89	0.67
Cyclohexane (C_6H_{12})	0.64	0.58	0.54	0.72
Vinyl Chloride (CH_2CHCl)	0.74	0.69	0.65	0.81
Vinylidene Chloride ($C_2H_2F_2$)	0.77	0.73	0.69	0.83
Neon (Ne)	1.18	1.23	1.28	1.11
Xenon (Xe)	0.70	0.65	0.61	0.78
Krypton (Kr)	0.83	0.79	0.76	0.88
Sulfur Hexaflouride (SF_6)	0.54	0.49	0.44	0.64
Freon 318 (C_4F_8)	0.39	0.34	0.30	0.49
Tetrafluoromethane (CF_4)	0.62	0.57	0.52	0.71
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.99

Range Error Description

Range Errors occur when an input signal that is within the capacity of the analyzer exceeds the calibration range of the probe. The Series 1 displays Range Errors with an Over Range or Under Range message.The error condition extends to all displayed measurements of that mode. For example, if dew point displays Over Range, then moisture in ppMv will also display Over Range.

In addition, since several moisture modes (such as %RH, ppMv, ppMw, and MMSCF) are dependent on more than one input to calculate their results, some modes can generate an error opposite to the initial error. For example, %RH is dependent on moisture and temperature.The nature of the %RH calculation is such that low temperatures result in a high %RH. Therefore, it is possible for temperature to read Under Range while %RH reads Over Range.

If multiple Range Errors occur simultaneously, the meter responds to them in the following order:

1.Oxygen Errors

2.Moisture Errors

3.Temperature Errors

4.Pressure Errors

Signal Error Description

Signal Errors occur when an electrical fault causes a measurement signal to exceed the capacity of the analyzer electronics. The Series 1 displays Signal Errors with a "Mode" Fault! message. The "Mode" in this message is replaced by one of the available measurement modes.

Calibration Error Description

A Calibration Error indicates a failure of the internal reference during Auto-Cal. During Auto-Cal, internal reference components are measured and compared to factory calibration values. Each reference is read repeatedly and the value measured is compared to a table of acceptable values. Any deviation from the factory values is calculated and corrected. Should a reference fall outside the acceptable range, a Cal Error message appears.

It is possible for one mode to fail Auto-Cal while the others continue to operate. Only the failed mode will display a Cal Error. Usually, Auto-Cal errors are indicative of a channel card fault.

Appendix A

Application of the Hygrometer (900-901D1)

Introduction A-1

Moisture Monitor Hints A-2

Contaminants A-5

Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance. A-7

Corrosive Gases And Liquids. A-9

Materials of Construction A-10

Calculations and Useful Formulas in Gas Applications. A-11

Liquid Applications A-22

Empirical Calibrations A-28

Solids Applications A-34

Introduction

This appendix contains general information about moisture monitoring techniques. System contaminants, moisture probe maintenance, process applications and other considerations for ensuring accurate moisture measurements are discussed.

The following specific topics are covered:

- Moisture Monitor Hints
- Contaminants
- Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance
- Corrosive Gases and Liquids
- Materials of Construction
- Calculations and Useful Formulas in Gas Applications
- Liquid Applications
- Empirical Calibrations
- Solids Applications

Moisture Monitor Hints

GE Panametrics hygrometers, using aluminum oxide moisture probes, have been designed to reliably measure the moisture content of both gases and liquids. The measured dew point will be the real dew point of the system at the measurement location and at the time of measurement. However, no moisture sensor can determine the origin of the measured moisture content. In addition to the moisture content of the fluid to be analyzed, the water vapor pressure at the measurement location may include components from sources such as: moisture from the inner walls of the piping; external moisture through leaks in the piping system; and trapped moisture from fittings, valves, filters, etc. Although these sources may cause the measured dew point to be higher than expected, it is the actual dew point of the system at the time of measurement.

One of the major advantages of the GE Panametrics hygrometer is that it can be used for *in situ* measurements (i.e. the sensor element is designed for installation directly within the region to be measured). As a result, the need for complex sample systems that include extensive piping, manifolds, gas flow regulators and pressure regulators is eliminated or greatly reduced. Instead, a simple sample system to reduce the fluid temperature, filter contaminants and facilitate sensor removal is all that is needed.

Whether the sensor is installed in situ or in a remote sampling system, the accuracy and speed of measurement depend on the piping system and the dynamics of the fluid flow. Response times and measurement values will be affected by the degree of equilibrium reached within system. Factors such as gas pressure, flow rate, materials of construction, length and diameter of piping, etc. will greatly influence the measured moisture levels and the response times.

Assuming that all secondary sources of moisture have been eliminated and the sample system has been allowed to come to equilibrium, then the measured dew point will equal the actual dew point of the process fluid.

Some of the most frequently encountered problems associated with moisture monitoring sample systems include:

- the moisture content value changes as the total gas pressure changes
- the measurement response time is very slow
- the dew point changes as the fluid temperature changes
- the dew point changes as the fluid flow rate changes.

Moisture Monitor Hints (cont.)

GE Panametrics hygrometers measure only water vapor pressure. In addition, the instrument has a very rapid response time and it is not affected by changes in fluid flow rate. If any of the above situations occur, then they are almost always caused by a defect in the sample system. The moisture sensor itself can not lead to such problems.

Pressure

GE Panametrics hygrometers can accurately measure dew points under pressure conditions ranging from vacuums as low as a few microns of mercury up to pressures of 5000 psig. The calibration data supplied with the moisture probe is directly applicable over this entire pressure range, without correction.

Note: *Although the moisture probe calibration data is supplied as meter reading vs. dew point, it is important to remember that the moisture probe responds only to water vapor pressure.*

When a gas is compressed, the partial pressures of all the gaseous components are proportionally increased. Conversely, when a gas expands, the partial pressures of the gaseous components are proportionally decreased. Therefore, increasing the pressure on a closed aqueous system will increase the vapor pressure of the water, and hence, increase the dew point. This is not just a mathematical artifact. The dew point of a gas with 1000 PPMv of water at 200 psig will be considerably higher than the dew point of a gas with 1000 PPMv of water at 1 atm. Gaseous water vapor will actually condense to form liquid water at a higher temperature at the 200 psig pressure than at the 1 atm pressure. Thus, if the moisture probe is exposed to pressure changes, the measured dew point will be altered by the changed vapor pressure of the water.

It is generally advantageous to operate the hygrometer at the highest possible pressure, especially at very low moisture concentrations. This minimizes wall effects and results in higher dew point readings, which increases the sensitivity of the instrument.

Response Time

The response time of the GE Panametrics standard M Series Aluminum Oxide Moisture Sensor is very rapid - a step change of 63% in moisture concentration will be observed in approximately 5 seconds. Thus, the observed response time to moisture changes is, in general, limited by the response time of the sample system as a whole. Water vapor is absorbed tenaciously by many materials, and a large, complex processing system can take several days to “dry down” from atmospheric moisture levels to dew points of less than -60°C. Even simple systems consisting of a few feet of stainless steel tubing and a small chamber can take an hour or more to dry down from dew points of +5°C to -70°C. The rate at which the system reaches equilibrium will depend on flow rate, temperature, materials of construction and system pressure. Generally speaking, an increase in flow rate and/or temperature will decrease the response time of the sample system.

Response Time (cont.)

To minimize any adverse affects on response time, the preferred materials of construction for moisture monitoring sample systems are stainless steel, Teflon® and glass. Materials to be avoided include rubber elastomers and related compounds.

Temperature

The GE Panametrics hygrometer is largely unaffected by ambient temperature. However, for best results, it is recommended that the ambient temperature be at least 10°C higher than the measured dew point, up to a maximum of 70°C. Because an ambient temperature increase may cause water vapor to be desorbed from the walls of the sample system, it is possible to observe a diurnal change in moisture concentration for a system exposed to varying ambient conditions. In the heat of the day, the sample system walls will be warmed by the ambient air and an off-gassing of moisture into the process fluid, with a corresponding increase in measured moisture content, will occur. The converse will happen during the cooler evening hours.

Flow Rate

GE Panametrics hygrometers are unaffected by the fluid flow rate. The moisture probe is not a mass sensor but responds only to water vapor pressure. The moisture probe will operate accurately under both static and dynamic fluid flow conditions. In fact, the specified maximum fluid linear velocity of 10,000 cm/sec for The M Series Aluminum Oxide Moisture Sensor indicates a mechanical stability limitation rather than a sensitivity to the fluid flow rate.

If the measured dew point of a system changes with the fluid flow rate, then it can be assumed that off-gassing or a leak in the sample system is causing the variation. If secondary moisture is entering the process fluid (either from an ambient air leak or the release of previously absorbed moisture from the sample system walls), an increase in the flow rate of the process fluid will dilute the secondary moisture source. As a result, the vapor pressure will be lowered and a lower dew point will be measured.

Note: *Refer to the* Specifications *chapter in this manual for the maximum allowable flow rate for the instrument.*

Contaminants

Industrial gases and liquids often contain fine particulate matter. Particulates of the following types are commonly found in such process fluids:

- carbon particles
- salts
- rust particles
- polymerized substances
- organic liquid droplets
- dust particles
- molecular sieve particles
- alumina dust

For convenience, the above particulates have been divided into three broad categories. Refer to the appropriate section for a discussion of their affect on the GE Panametrics moisture probe.

Non-Conductive Particulates

Note: *Molecular sieve particles, organic liquid droplets and oil droplets are typical of this category.*

In general, the performance of the moisture probe will not be seriously hindered by the condensation of non-conductive, non-corrosive liquids. However, a slower response to moisture changes will probably be observed, because the contaminating liquid barrier will decrease the rate of transport of the water vapor to the sensor and reduce its response time.

Particulate matter with a high density and/or a high flow rate may cause abrasion or pitting of the sensor surface. This can drastically alter the calibration of the moisture probe and, in extreme cases, cause moisture probe failure. A stainless steel shield is supplied with the moisture probe to minimize this effect, but in severe cases, it is advisable to install a Teflon® or stainless steel filter in the fluid stream.

On rare occasions, non-conductive particulate material may become lodged under the contact arm of the sensor, creating an open circuit. If this condition is suspected, refer to the *Probe Cleaning Procedure* section of this appendix for the recommended cleaning procedure.

Conductive Particulates

Note: *Metallic particles, carbon particles and conductive liquid droplets are typical of this category.*

Since the hygrometer reading is inversely proportional to the impedance of the sensor, a decrease in sensor impedance will cause an increase in the meter reading. Thus, trapped conductive particles across the sensor leads or on the sensor surface, which will decrease the sensor impedance, will cause an erroneously high dew point reading. The most common particulates of this type are carbon (from furnaces), iron scale (from pipe walls) and glycol droplets (from glycol-based dehydrators).

If the system contains conductive particulates, it is advisable to install a Teflon® or stainless steel filter in the fluid stream.

Corrosive Particulates

Note: *Sodium chloride and sodium hydroxide particulates are typical of this category.*

Since the active sensor element is constructed of aluminum, any material that corrodes aluminum will deleteriously affect the operation of the moisture probe. Furthermore, a combination of this type of particulate with water will cause pitting or severe corrosion of the sensor element. In such instances, the sensor cannot be cleaned or repaired and the probe must be replaced.

Obviously, the standard moisture probe can not be used in such applications unless the complete removal of such part by adequate filtration is assured.

Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance

Other than periodic calibration checks, little or no routine moisture probe maintenance is required. However, as discussed in the previous section, any electrically conductive contaminant trapped on the aluminum oxide sensor will cause inaccurate moisture measurements. If such a situation develops, return of the moisture probe to the factory for analysis and recalibration is recommended. However, in an emergency, cleaning of the moisture probe in accordance with the following procedure may be attempted by a qualified technician or chemist.

IMPORTANT: *Moisture probes must be handled carefully and cannot be cleaned in any fluid which will attack its components. The probe's materials of construction are Al, Al_2O_3, nichrome, gold, stainless steel, glass and Viton® A. Also, the sensor's aluminum sheet is very fragile and can be easily bent or distorted. Do not permit anything to touch it!*

The following items will be needed to properly complete the moisture probe cleaning procedure:

- approximately 300 ml of reagent grade hexane or toluene
- approximately 300 ml of distilled (not deionized) water
- two glass containers to hold above liquids (metal containers should not be used).

To clean the moisture probe, complete the following steps:

1. Record the dew point of the ambient air.
2. Making sure not to touch the sensor, carefully remove the protective shield from the sensor.
3. Soak the sensor in the distilled water for ten (10) minutes. Be sure to avoid contact with the bottom and the walls of the container!
4. Remove the sensor from the distilled water and soak it in the clean container of hexane or toluene for ten (10) minutes. Again, avoid all contact with the bottom and the walls of the container!
5. Remove the sensor from the hexane or toluene, and place it face up in a low temperature oven set at 50°C ±2°C (122°F ±4°F) for 24 hours.

Aluminum Oxide Probe Maintenance (cont.)

6. Repeat steps 3-5 for the protective shield. During this process, swirl the shield in the solvents to ensure the removal of any contaminants that may have become embedded in the porous walls of the shield.
7. Carefully replace probe's protective shield, making sure not to touch the sensor.
8. Connect the probe cable to the probe, and record the dew point of the ambient air, as in step 1. Compare the two recorded dew point readings to determine if the reading after cleaning is a more accurate value for the dew point of the ambient atmosphere.
9. If the sensor is in proper calibration (±2°C accuracy), reinstall the probe in the sample cell and proceed with normal operation of the hygrometer.
10. If the sensor is not in proper calibration, repeat steps 1-9, using time intervals 5 times those used in the previous cleaning cycle. Repeat this procedure until the sensor is in proper calibration.

A trained laboratory technician should determine if all electrically conductive compounds have been removed from the aluminum oxide sensor and that the probe is properly calibrated. Probes which are not in proper calibration must be recalibrated. It is recommended that all moisture probes be recalibrated by GE Panametrics approximately once a year, regardless of the probe's condition.

Corrosive Gases And Liquids

GE Panametrics M Series Aluminum Oxide Moisture Sensors have been designed to minimize the affect of corrosive gases and liquids. As indicated in the *Materials of Construction* section of this appendix, no copper, solder or epoxy is used in the construction of these sensors. The moisture content of corrosive gases such as H_2S, SO_2, cyanide containing gases, acetic acid vapors, etc. can be measured directly.

Note: *Since the active sensor is aluminum, any fluid which corrodes aluminum will affect the sensor's performance.*

By observing the following precautions, the moisture probe may be used successfully and economically:

1. The moisture content of the corrosive fluid must be 10 PPMv or less at 1 atmosphere, or the concentration of the corrosive fluid must be 10 PPMv or less at 1 atmosphere.
2. The sample system must be pre-dried with a dry inert gas, such as nitrogen or argon, prior to introduction of the fluid stream. Any adsorbed atmospheric moisture on the sensor will react with the corrosive fluid to cause pitting or corrosion of the sensor.
3. The sample system must be purged with a dry inert gas, such as nitrogen or argon, prior to removal of the moisture probe. Any adsorbed corrosive fluid on the sensor will react with ambient moisture to cause pitting or corrosion of the sensor.
4. Operate the sample system at the lowest possible gas pressure.

Using the precautions listed above, the hygrometer has been used to successfully measure the moisture content in such fluids as hydrochloric acid, sulfur dioxide, chlorine and bromine.

Materials of Construction

M1 and M2 Sensors:

Sensor Element:	99.99% aluminum, aluminum oxide, gold, Nichrome, A6
Back Wire:	316 stainless steel
Contact Wire:	gold, 304 stainless steel
Front Wire:	316 stainless steel
Support:	Glass (Corning 9010)

Electrical Connector:

Pins:	Al 152 Alloy (52% Ni)
Glass:	Corning 9010
Shell:	304L stainless steel
O-Ring:	silicone rubber
Threaded Fitting:	304 stainless steel
O-Ring:	Viton® A
Cage:	308 stainless steel
Shield:	304 stainless steel

Calculations and Useful Formulas in Gas Applications

A knowledge of the dew point of a system enables one to calculate all other moisture measurement parameters. The most important fact to recognize is that *for a particular dew point there is one and only one equivalent vapor pressure*.

Note: *The calibration of GE Panametrics moisture probes is based on the vapor pressure of liquid water above 0°C and frost below 0°C. GE Panametrics moisture probes are never calibrated with supercooled water.*

Caution is advised when comparing dew points measured with a GE Panametrics hygrometer to those measured with a mirror type hygrometer, since such instruments may provide the dew points of supercooled water.

As stated above, the dew/frost point of a system defines a unique partial pressure of water vapor in the gas. Table A-1 on page A-15, which lists water vapor pressure as a function of dew point, can be used to find either the saturation water vapor pressure at a known temperature or the water vapor pressure at a specified dew point. In addition, all definitions involving *humidity* can then be expressed in terms of the water vapor pressure.

Nomenclature

The following symbols and units are used in the equations that are presented in the next few sections:

- RH = relative humidity
- T_K = temperature (°K = °C + 273)
- T_R = temperature (°R = °F + 460)
- PPM_v = parts per million by volume
- PPM_w = parts per million by weight
- M_w = molecular weight of water (18)
- M_T = molecular weight of carrier gas
- P_S = saturation vapor pressure of water at the prevailing temperature (mm of Hg)
- P_W = water vapor pressure at the measured dew point (mm of Hg)
- P_T = total system pressure (mm of Hg)

Parts per Million by Volume

The water concentration in a system, in parts per million by volume, is proportional to the ratio of the water vapor partial pressure to the total system pressure:

$$PPM_V = \frac{P_W}{P_T} \times 10^6 \qquad (0\text{-}1)$$

In a closed system, increasing the total pressure of the gas will proportionally increase the partial pressures of the various components. The relationship between dew point, total pressure and PPM_V is provided in nomographic form in Figure A-1 on page A-20.

Note: *The nomograph shown in Figure A-1 on page A-20 is applicable only to gases. Do not apply it to liquids.*

To compute the moisture content for any ideal gas at a given pressure, refer to Figure A-1 on page A-20. Using a straightedge, connect the dew point (as measured with the GE Panametrics' Hygrometer) with the known system pressure. Read the moisture content in PPM_V where the straightedge crosses the moisture content scale.

Typical Problems

1. Find the water content in a nitrogen gas stream, if a dew point of -20°C is measured and the pressure is 60 psig.

   Solution: In Figure A-1 on page A-20, connect 60 psig on the Pressure scale with -20°C on the Dew/Frost Point scale. Read **200 PPM_V**, on the Moisture Content scale.

2. Find the expected dew/frost point for a helium gas stream having a measured moisture content of 1000 PPM_V and a system pressure of 0.52 atm.

   Solution: In Figure A-1 on page A-20, connect 1000 PPM_V on the Moisture Content scale with 0.52 atm on the Pressure scale. Read the expected frost point of **–27°C** on the Dew/Frost Point scale.

Parts per Million by Weight

The water concentration in the gas phase of a system, in parts per million by weight, can be calculated directly from the PPM_V and the ratio of the molecular weight of water to that of the carrier gas as follows:

$$PPM_W = PPM_V \times \frac{M_W}{M_T} \quad (0\text{-}2)$$

Relative Humidity

Relative humidity is defined as the ratio of the actual water vapor pressure to the saturation water vapor pressure at the prevailing ambient temperature, expressed as a percentage.

$$RH = \frac{P_W}{P_S} \times 100 \quad (0\text{-}3)$$

1. Find the relative humidity in a system, if the measured dew point is 0°C and the ambient temperature is +20°C.

Solution: From Table A-1 on page A-20, the water vapor pressure at a dew point of 0°C is 4.579 mm of Hg and the saturation water vapor pressure at an ambient temperature of +20°C is 17.535 mm of Hg. Therefore, the relative humidity of the system is 100 x 4.579/17.535 = **26.1%**.

Weight of Water per Unit Volume of Carrier Gas

Three units of measure are commonly used in the gas industry to express the weight of water per unit volume of carrier gas. They all represent a vapor density and are derivable from the vapor pressure of water and the Perfect Gas Laws. Referenced to a temperature of 60°F and a pressure of 14.7 psia, the following equations may be used to calculate these units:

$$\frac{\text{mg of water}}{\text{liter of gas}} = 289 \times \frac{P_W}{T_K} \quad (0\text{-}4)$$

$$\frac{\text{lb of water}}{\text{ft}^3 \text{ of gas}} = 0.0324 \times \frac{P_W}{T_R} \quad (0\text{-}5)$$

$$\frac{\text{lb of water}}{\text{MMSCF of gas}} = \frac{PPM_V}{21.1} = \frac{10^6 \times P_W}{21.1 \times P_T} \quad (0\text{-}6)$$

Note: *MMSCF is an abbreviation for a "million standard cubic feet" of carrier gas.*

Weight of Water per Unit Weight of Carrier Gas

Occasionally, the moisture content of a gas is expressed in terms of the weight of water per unit weight of carrier gas. In such a case, the unit of measure defined by the following equation is the most commonly used:

$$\frac{\text{grains of water}}{\text{lb of gas}} = 7000 \times \frac{M_W \times P_W}{M_T \times P_T} \qquad (0\text{-}7)$$

For ambient air at 1 atm of pressure, the above equation reduces to the following:

$$\frac{\text{grains of water}}{\text{lb of gas}} = 5.72 \times P_W \qquad (0\text{-}8)$$

Table A-1: Vapor Pressure of Water

Note: *If the dew/frost point is known, the table will yield the partial water vapor pressure (P_W) in mm of Hg. If the ambient or actual gas temperature is known, the table will yield the saturated water vapor pressure (P_S) in mm of Hg.*

Water Vapor Pressure Over Ice

Temp. (°C)	0	2	4	6	8
-90	0.000070	0.000048	0.000033	0.000022	0.000015
-80	0.000400	0.000290	0.000200	0.000140	0.000100
-70	0.001940	0.001430	0.001050	0.000770	0.000560
-60	0.008080	0.006140	0.004640	0.003490	0.002610
-50	0.029550	0.023000	0.017800	0.013800	0.010600
-40	0.096600	0.076800	0.060900	0.048100	0.037800
-30	0.285900	0.231800	0.187300	0.150700	0.120900

Temp. (°C)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
-29	0.317	0.311	0.304	0.298	0.292
-28	0.351	0.344	0.337	0.330	0.324
-27	0.389	0.381	0.374	0.366	0.359
-26	0.430	0.422	0.414	0.405	0.397
-25	0.476	0.467	0.457	0.448	0.439
-24	0.526	0.515	0.505	0.495	0.486
-23	0.580	0.569	0.558	0.547	0.536
-22	0.640	0.627	0.615	0.603	0.592
-21	0.705	0.691	0.678	0.665	0.652
-20	0.776	0.761	0.747	0.733	0.719
-19	0.854	0.838	0.822	0.806	0.791
-18	0.939	0.921	0.904	0.887	0.870
-17	1.031	1.012	0.993	0.975	0.956
-16	1.132	1.111	1.091	1.070	1.051
-15	1.241	1.219	1.196	1.175	1.153
-14	1.361	1.336	1.312	1.288	1.264
-13	1.490	1.464	1.437	1.411	1.386
-12	1.632	1.602	1.574	1.546	1.518
-11	1.785	1.753	1.722	1.691	1.661
-10	1.950	1.916	1.883	1.849	1.817
-9	2.131	2.093	2.057	2.021	1.985
-8	2.326	2.285	2.246	2.207	2.168
-7	2.537	2.493	2.450	2.408	2.367
-6	2.765	2.718	2.672	2.626	2.581
-5	3.013	2.962	2.912	2.862	2.813
-4	3.280	3.225	3.171	3.117	3.065
-3	3.568	3.509	3.451	3.393	3.336
-2	3.880	3.816	3.753	3.691	3.630
-1	4.217	4.147	4.079	4.012	3.946
0	4.579	4.504	4.431	4.359	4.287

Table A-1: Vapor Pressure of Water (Continued)

Aqueous Vapor Pressure Over Water					
Temp. (°C)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
0	4.579	4.647	4.715	4.785	4.855
1	4.926	4.998	5.070	5.144	5.219
2	5.294	5.370	5.447	5.525	5.605
3	5.685	5.766	5.848	5.931	6.015
4	6.101	6.187	6.274	6.363	6.453
5	6.543	6.635	6.728	6.822	6.917
6	7.013	7.111	7.209	7.309	7.411
7	7.513	7.617	7.722	7.828	7.936
8	8.045	8.155	8.267	8.380	8.494
9	8.609	8.727	8.845	8.965	9.086
10	9.209	9.333	9.458	9.585	9.714
11	9.844	9.976	10.109	10.244	10.380
12	10.518	10.658	10.799	10.941	11.085
13	11.231	11.379	11.528	11.680	11.833
14	11.987	12.144	12.302	12.462	12.624
15	12.788	12.953	13.121	13.290	13.461
16	13.634	13.809	13.987	14.166	14.347
17	14.530	14.715	14.903	15.092	15.284
18	15.477	15.673	15.871	16.071	16.272
19	16.477	16.685	16.894	17.105	17.319
20	17.535	17.753	17.974	18.197	18.422
21	18.650	18.880	19.113	19.349	19.587
22	19.827	20.070	20.316	20.565	20.815
23	21.068	21.324	21.583	21.845	22.110
24	22.377	22.648	22.922	23.198	23.476
25	23.756	24.039	24.326	24.617	24.912
26	25.209	25.509	25.812	26.117	26.426
27	26.739	27.055	27.374	27.696	28.021
28	28.349	28.680	29.015	29.354	29.697
29	30.043	30.392	30.745	31.102	31.461
30	31.824	32.191	32.561	32.934	33.312
31	33.695	34.082	34.471	34.864	35.261
32	35.663	36.068	36.477	36.891	37.308
33	37.729	38.155	38.584	39.018	39.457
34	39.898	40.344	40.796	41.251	41.710
35	42.175	42.644	43.117	43.595	44.078
36	44.563	45.054	45.549	46.050	46.556
37	47.067	47.582	48.102	48.627	49.157
38	49.692	50.231	50.774	51.323	51.879
39	52.442	53.009	53.580	54.156	54.737
40	55.324	55.910	56.510	57.110	57.720
41	58.340	58.960	59.580	60.220	60.860

Table A-1: Vapor Pressure of Water (Continued)

Aqueous Vapor Pressure Over Water (cont.)					
Temp. (°C)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
42	61.500	62.140	62.800	63.460	64.120
43	64.800	65.480	66.160	66.860	67.560
44	68.260	68.970	69.690	70.410	71.140
45	71.880	72.620	73.360	74.120	74.880
46	75.650	76.430	77.210	78.000	78.800
47	79.600	80.410	81.230	82.050	82.870
48	83.710	84.560	85.420	86.280	87.140
49	88.020	88.900	89.790	90.690	91.590
50	92.51	93.50	94.40	95.30	96.30
51	97.20	98.20	99.10	100.10	101.10
52	102.09	103.10	104.10	105.10	106.20
53	107.20	108.20	109.30	110.40	111.40
54	112.51	113.60	114.70	115.80	116.90
55	118.04	119.10	120.30	121.50	122.60
56	123.80	125.00	126.20	127.40	128.60
57	129.82	131.00	132.30	133.50	134.70
58	136.08	137.30	138.50	139.90	141.20
59	142.60	143.90	145.20	146.60	148.00
60	149.38	150.70	152.10	153.50	155.00
61	156.43	157.80	159.30	160.80	162.30
62	163.77	165.20	166.80	168.30	169.80
63	171.38	172.90	174.50	176.10	177.70
64	179.31	180.90	182.50	184.20	185.80
65	187.54	189.20	190.90	192.60	194.30
66	196.09	197.80	199.50	201.30	203.10
67	204.96	206.80	208.60	210.50	212.30
68	214.17	216.00	218.00	219.90	221.80
69	223.73	225.70	227.70	229.70	231.70
70	233.70	235.70	237.70	239.70	241.80
71	243.90	246.00	248.20	250.30	252.40
72	254.60	256.80	259.00	261.20	263.40
73	265.70	268.00	270.20	272.60	274.80
74	277.20	279.40	281.80	284.20	286.60
75	289.10	291.50	294.00	296.40	298.80
76	301.40	303.80	306.40	308.90	311.40
77	314.10	316.60	319.20	322.00	324.60
78	327.30	330.00	332.80	335.60	338.20
79	341.00	343.80	346.60	349.40	352.20
80	355.10	358.00	361.00	363.80	366.80
81	369.70	372.60	375.60	378.80	381.80
82	384.90	388.00	391.20	394.40	397.40
83	400.60	403.80	407.00	410.20	413.60

Table A-1: Vapor Pressure of Water (Continued)

Aqueous Vapor Pressure Over Water (cont.)					
Temp. (°C)	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8
84	416.80	420.20	423.60	426.80	430.20
85	433.60	437.00	440.40	444.00	447.50
86	450.90	454.40	458.00	461.60	465.20
87	468.70	472.40	476.00	479.80	483.40
88	487.10	491.00	494.70	498.50	502.20
89	506.10	510.00	513.90	517.80	521.80
90	525.76	529.77	533.80	537.86	541.95
91	546.05	550.18	554.35	558.53	562.75
92	566.99	571.26	575.55	579.87	584.22
93	588.60	593.00	597.43	601.89	606.38
94	610.90	615.44	620.01	624.61	629.24
95	633.90	638.59	643.30	648.05	652.82
96	657.62	662.45	667.31	672.20	677.12
97	682.07	687.04	692.05	697.10	702.17
98	707.27	712.40	717.56	722.75	727.98
99	733.24	738.53	743.85	749.20	754.58
100	760.00	765.45	770.93	776.44	782.00
101	787.57	793.18	798.82	804.50	810.21

Table A-2: Maximum Gas Flow Rates

Based on the physical characteristics of air at a temperature of 77°F and a pressure of 1 atm, the following flow rates will produce the maximum allowable gas stream linear velocity of 10,000 cm/sec in the corresponding pipe sizes.

Inside Pipe Diameter (in.)	Gas Flow Rate (cfm)
0.25	7
0.50	27
0.75	60
1.0	107
2.0	429
3.0	966
4.0	1,718
5.0	2,684
6.0	3,865
7.0	5,261
8.0	6,871
9.0	8,697
10.0	10,737
11.0	12,991
12.0	15,461

Table A-3: Maximum Liquid Flow Rates

Based on the physical characteristics of benzene at a temperature of 77°F, the following flow rates will produce the maximum allowable fluid linear velocity of 10 cm/sec in the corresponding pipe sizes.

Inside Pipe Diameter (in.)	Flow Rate (gal/hr)	Flow Rate (l/hr)
0.25	3	11
0.50	12	46
0.75	27	103
1.0	48	182
2.0	193	730
3.0	434	1,642
4.0	771	2,919
5.0	1,205	4,561
6.0	1,735	6,567
7.0	2,361	8,939
8.0	3,084	11,675
9.0	3,903	14,776
10.0	4,819	18,243
11.0	5,831	22,074
12.0	6,939	26,269

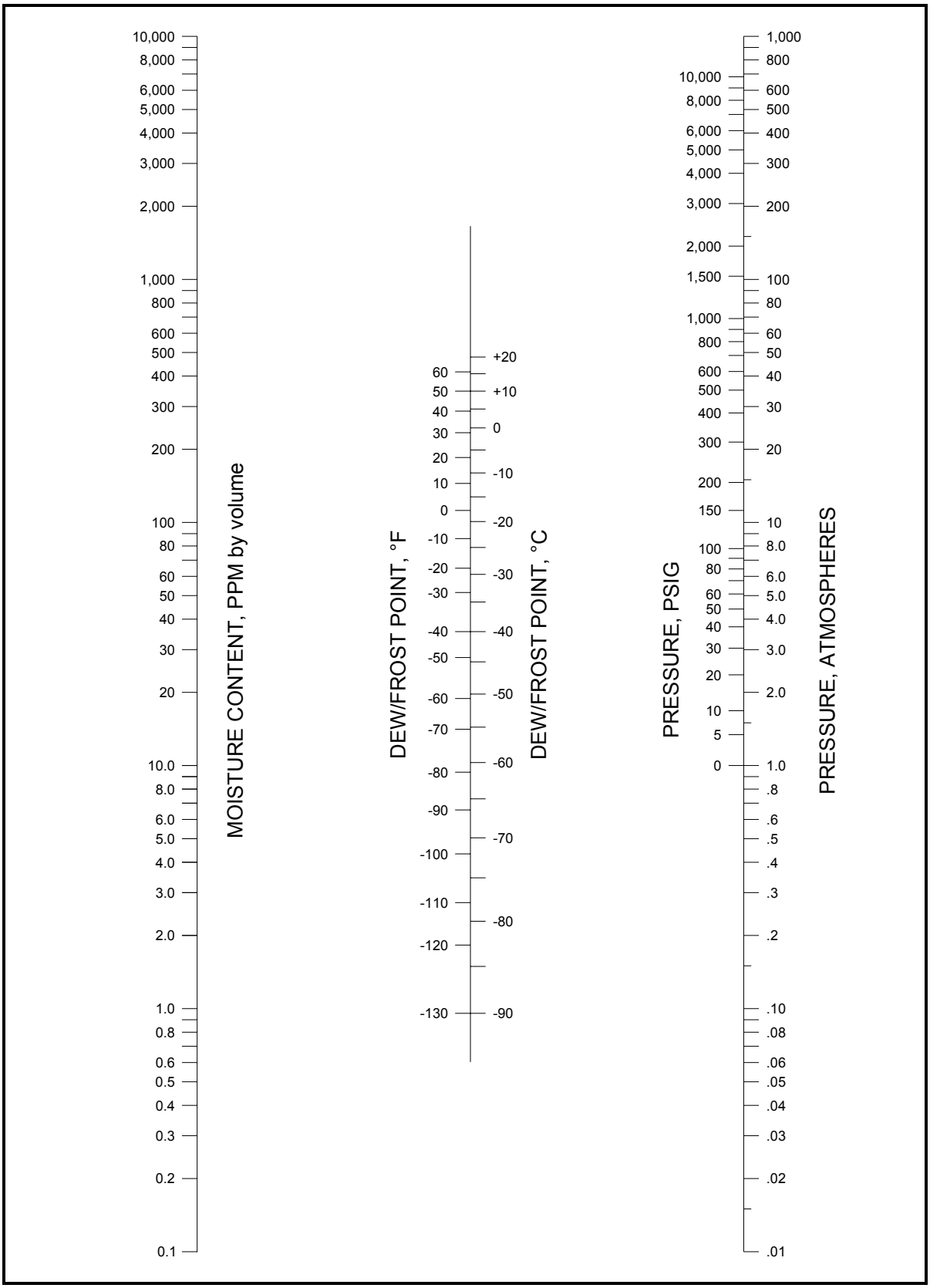

Figure A-1: Moisture Content Nomograph for Gases

Comparison of PPM_V Calculations

There are three basic methods for determining the moisture content of a gas in PPM_V:

- the calculations described in this appendix
- calculations performed with the slide rule device that is provided with each GE Panametrics hygrometer
- values determined from tabulated vapor pressures

For comparison purposes, examples of all three procedures are listed in Table A-4 below.

Table A-4: Comparative PPM_V Values

Dew Point (°C)	Pressure (psig)	Calculation Method		
		Slide Rule	Appendix A	Vapor Pressure
-80	0	0.5	0.55	0.526
	100	0.065	N.A.	0.0675
	800	0.009	N.A.	0.0095
	1500	0.005	N.A.	0.0051
-50	0	37	40	38.88
	100	4.8	5.2	4.98
	800	0.65	0.8	0.7016
	1500	0.36	0.35	0.3773
+20	0	N.A.	20,000	23,072.36
	100	3000	3000	2956.9
	800	420	400	416.3105
	1500	220	200	223.9

Liquid Applications

Theory of Operation

The direct measurement of water vapor pressure in organic liquids is accomplished easily and effectively with GE Panametrics' Aluminum Oxide Moisture Sensors. Since the moisture probe pore openings are small in relation to the size of most organic molecules, admission into the sensor cavity is limited to much smaller molecules, such as water. Thus, the surface of the aluminum oxide sensor, which acts as a semi-permeable membrane, permits the measurement of water vapor pressure in organic liquids just as easily as it does in gaseous media.

In fact, an accurate sensor electrical output will be registered whether the sensor is directly immersed in the organic liquid or it is placed in the gas space above the liquid surface. As with gases, the electrical output of the aluminum oxide sensor is a function of the measured water vapor pressure.

Moisture Content Measurement in Organic Liquids

Henry's Law Type Analysis

When using the aluminum oxide sensor in non-polar liquids having water concentrations ≤1% by weight, *Henry's Law* is generally applicable. Henry's Law states that, at constant temperature, *the mass of a gas dissolved in a given volume of liquid is proportional to the partial pressure of the gas in the system*. Stated in terms pertinent to this discussion, it can be said that the PPM_W of water in hydrocarbon liquids is equal to the partial pressure of water vapor in the system times a constant.

As discussed above, a GE Panametrics aluminum oxide sensor can be directly immersed in a hydrocarbon liquid to measure the equivalent dew point. Since the dew point is functionally related to the vapor pressure of the water, a determination of the dew point will allow one to calculate the PPM_W of water in the liquid by a Henry's Law type analysis. A specific example of such an analysis is shown below.

For liquids in which a Henry's Law type analysis is applicable, the parts per million by weight of water in the organic liquid is equal to the partial pressure of water vapor times a constant:

$$PPM_W = K \times P_W \qquad \text{(a)}$$

where, K is the Henry's Law constant in the appropriate units, and the other variables are as defined on page A-11.

Henry's Law Type Analysis (cont.)

Also, the value of K is determined from the known water saturation concentration of the organic liquid at the measurement temperature:

$$K = \frac{\text{Saturation } PPM_W}{P_S} \qquad \text{(b)}$$

For a mixture of organic liquids, an average saturation value can be calculated from the weight fractions and saturation values of the pure components as follows:

$$\text{Ave. } C_S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i (C_S)_i \qquad \text{(c)}$$

where, X_i is the weight fraction of the i^{th} component, $(C_S)_i$ is the saturation concentration (PPM_W) of the i^{th} component, and n is the total number of components.

In conclusion, the Henry's Law constant (K) is a constant of proportionality between the saturation concentration (C_S) and the saturation vapor pressure (P_S) of water, at the measurement temperature. In the *General Case*, the Henry's Law constant varies with the measurement temperature, but there is a *Special Case* in which the Henry's Law constant does not vary appreciably with the measurement temperature. This special case applies to saturated, straight-chain hydrocarbons such as pentane, hexane, heptane, etc.

A: General Case

Determination of Moisture Content if C_S is Known:

The nomograph for liquids in Figure A-2 on page A-32 can be used to determine the moisture content in an organic liquid, if the following values are known:

- the temperature of the liquid at the time of measurement
- the saturation water concentration at the measurement temperature
- the dew point, as measured with the GE Panametrics hygrometer

A: General Case (cont.)

Complete the following steps to determine the moisture content from the nomograph:

1. Using a straightedge on the two scales on the right of the figure, connect the known saturation concentration (PPM_W) with the measurement temperature (°C).
2. Read the Henry's Law constant (K) on the center scale.
3. Using a straightedge, connect above K value with the dew/frost point, as measured with the GE Panametrics' hygrometer.
4. Read the moisture content (PPM_W) where the straight edge crosses the moisture content scale.

Empirical Determination of K and C_S

If the values of K and C_S are not known, the GE Panametrics hygrometer can be used to determine these values. In fact, only one of the values is required to determine PPM_W from the nomograph in Figure A-2 on page A-32. To perform such an analysis, proceed as follows:

1. Obtain a sample of the test solution with a known water content; or perform a *Karl Fischer* titration on a sample of the test stream to determine the PPM_W of water.

Note: *The Karl Fischer analysis involves titrating the test sample against a special Karl Fischer reagent until an endpoint is reached.*

2. Measure the dew point of the known sample with the GE Panametrics hygrometer.
3. Measure the temperature (°C) of the test solution.
4. Using a straightedge, connect the moisture content (PPM_W) with the measured dew point, and read the K value on the center scale.
5. Using a straightedge, connect the above K value with the measured temperature (°C) of the test solution, and read the saturation concentration (PPM_W).

Note: *Since the values of K and C_S vary with temperature, the hygrometer measurement and the test sample analysis must be done at the same temperature. If the moisture probe temperature is expected to vary, the test should be performed at more than one temperature.*

B: Special Case

As mentioned earlier, saturated straight-chain hydrocarbons represent a special case, where the Henry's Law constant does not vary appreciably with temperature. In such cases, use the nomograph for liquids in Figure A-2 on page A-32 to complete the analysis.

Determination of moisture content if the Henry's Law constant (K) is known.

1. Using a straightedge, connect the known K value on the center scale with the dew/frost point, as measured with the GE Panametrics hygrometer.
2. Read moisture content (PPM_W) where the straightedge crosses the scale on the left.

Typical Problems

1. Find the moisture content in benzene, at an ambient temperature of 30°C, if a dew point of 0°C is measured with the GE Panametrics hygrometer.
   a. From the literature, it is found that C_S for benzene at a temperature of 30°C is **870 PPM_W**.
   b. Using a straightedge on Figure A-2 on page A-32, connect the 870 PPM_W saturation concentration with the 30°C ambient temperature and read the Henry's Law Constant of **27.4** on the center scale.
   c. Using the straightedge, connect the above K value of 27.4 with the measured dew point of 0°C, and read the correct moisture content of **125 PPM_W** where the straightedge crosses the moisture content scale.
2. Find the moisture content in heptane, at an ambient temperature of 50°C, if a dew point of 3°C is measured with the GE Panametrics hygrometer.
   a. From the literature, it is found that C_S for heptane at a temperature of 50°C is **480 PPM_W**.
   b. Using a straightedge on Figure A-2 on page A-32, connect the 480 PPM_W saturation concentration with the 50°C ambient temperature and read the Henry's Law Constant of **5.2** on the center scale.
   c. Using the straightedge, connect the above K value of 5.2 with the measured dew point of 3°C, and read the correct moisture content of **29 PPM_W** where the straightedge crosses the moisture content scale.

B: Special Case (cont.)

Note: *If the saturation concentration at the desired ambient temperature can not be found for any of these special case hydrocarbons, the value at any other temperature may be used, because K is constant over a large temperature range.*

3. Find the moisture content in hexane, at an ambient temperature of 10°C, if a dew point of 0°C is measured with the GE Panametrics hygrometer.

a. From the literature, it is found that C_S for hexane at a temperature of 20°C is **101 PPM_W**.

b. Using a straightedge on Figure A-2 on page A-32, connect the 101 PPM_W saturation concentration with the 20°C ambient temperature and read the Henry's Law Constant of **5.75** on the center scale.

c. Using the straightedge, connect the above K value of 5.75 with the measured dew point of 0°C, and read the correct moisture content of **26 PPM_W** where the straightedge crosses the moisture content scale.

4. Find the moisture content in an unknown organic liquid, at an ambient temperature of 50°C, if a dew point of 10°C is measured with the GE Panametrics hygrometer.

a. Either perform a Karl Fischer analysis on a sample of the liquid or obtain a dry sample of the liquid.

b. Either use the PPM_W determined by the Karl Fischer analysis or add a known amount of water (i.e. 10 PPM_W) to the dry sample.

c. Measure the dew point of the known test sample with the GE Panametrics hygrometer. For purposes of this example, assume the measured dew point to be -10°C.

d. Using a straightedge on the nomograph in Figure A-2 on page A-32, connect the known 10 PPM_W moisture content with the measured dew point of -10°C, and read a K value of **5.1** on the center scale.

e. Using the straightedge, connect the above K value of 5.1 with the measured 10°C dew point of the original liquid, and read the actual moisture content of **47 PPM_W** on the left scale.

B: Special Case (cont.)

Note: *The saturation value at 50°C for this liquid could also have been determined by connecting the K value of 5.1 with the ambient temperature of 50°C and reading a value of 475 PPM_W on the right scale.*

For many applications, a knowledge of the absolute moisture content of the liquid is not required. Either the dew point of the liquid or its percent saturation is the only value needed. For such applications, the saturation value for the liquid need not be known. The GE Panametrics hygrometer can be used directly to determine the dew point, and then the percent saturation can be calculated from the vapor pressures of water at the measured dew point and at the ambient temperature of the liquid:

$$\% \text{ Saturation } = \frac{C}{C_S} \times 100 = \frac{P_W}{P_S} \times 100$$

Empirical Calibrations

For those liquids in which a Henry's Law type analysis is not applicable, the absolute moisture content is best determined by empirical calibration. A Henry's Law type analysis is generally not applicable for the following classes of liquids:

- liquids with a high saturation value (2% by weight of water or greater)
- liquids, such as dioxane, that are completely miscible with water
- liquids, such as isopropyl alcohol, that are conductive

For such liquids, measurements of the hygrometer dew point readings for solutions of various known water concentrations must be performed. Such a calibration can be conducted in either of two ways:

- perform a Karl Fischer analysis on several unknown test samples of different water content
- prepare a series of known test samples via the addition of water to a quantity of dry liquid

In the latter case, it is important to be sure that the solutions have reached equilibrium before proceeding with the dew point measurements.

Note: *Karl Fisher analysis is a method for measuring trace quantities of water by titrating the test sample against a special Karl Fischer reagent until a color change from yellow to brown (or a change in potential) indicates that the end point has been reached.*

Either of the empirical calibration techniques described above can be conducted using an apparatus equivalent to that shown in Figure A-3 on page A-33. The apparatus pictured can be used for both the Karl Fischer titrations of unknown test samples and the preparation of test samples with known moisture content. Procedures for both of these techniques are presented below.

A. Instructions for Karl Fischer Analysis

To perform a Karl Fisher analysis, use the apparatus in Figure A-3 on page A-33 and complete the following steps:

1. Fill the glass bottle completely with the sample liquid.
2. Close both valves and turn on the magnetic stirrer.
3. Permit sufficient time for the entire test apparatus and the sample liquid to reach equilibrium with the ambient temperature.
4. Turn on the hygrometer and monitor the dew point reading. When a stable dew point reading indicates that equilibrium has been reached, record the reading.
5. Insert a syringe through the rubber septum and withdraw a fluid sample for Karl Fischer analysis. Record the actual moisture content of the sample.
6. Open the exhaust valve.
7. Open the inlet valve and increase the moisture content of the sample by bubbling wet N_2 through the liquid (or decrease the moisture content by bubbling dry N_2 through the liquid).
8. When the hygrometer reading indicates the approximate moisture content expected, close both valves.
9. Repeat steps 3-8 until samples with several different moisture contents have been analyzed.

B. Instructions for Preparing Known Samples

Note: *This procedure is only for liquids that are highly miscible with water. Excessive equilibrium times would be required with less miscible liquids.*

To prepare samples of known moisture content, use the apparatus in Figure A-3 on page A-33 and complete the following steps:

1. Weigh the dry, empty apparatus.
2. Fill the glass bottle with the sample liquid.
3. Open both valves and turn on the magnetic stirrer.
4. While monitoring the dew point reading with the hygrometer, bubble dry N_2 through the liquid until the dew point stabilizes at some minimum value.
5. Turn off the N_2 supply and close both valves.
6. Weigh the apparatus, including the liquid, and calculate the sample weight by subtracting the step 1 weight from this weight.
7. Insert a syringe through the rubber septum and add a known weight of H_2O to the sample. Continue stirring until the water is completely dissolved in the liquid.
8. Record the dew point indicated by the hygrometer and calculate the moisture content as follows:

$$PPM_W = \frac{\text{weight of water}}{\text{total weight of liquid}} \times 10^6$$

9. Repeat steps 6-8 until samples with several different moisture contents have been analyzed.

Note: *The accuracy of this technique can be checked at any point by withdrawing a sample and performing a Karl Fischer titration. Be aware that this will change the total liquid weight in calculating the next point.*

C. Additional Notes for Liquid Applications

In addition to the topics already discussed, the following general application notes pertain to the use of GE Panametrics moisture probes in liquid applications:

1. All M Series Aluminum Oxide Moisture Sensors can be used in either the gas phase or the liquid phase. However, for the detection of trace amounts of water in conductive liquids (for which an empirical calibration is required), the M2 Sensor is recommended. Since a background signal is caused by the conductivity of the liquid between the sensor lead wires, use of the M2 Sensor (which has the shortest lead wires) will result in the best sensitivity.
2. The calibration data supplied with GE Panametrics Moisture Probes is applicable to both liquid phase (for those liquids in which a Henry's Law analysis is applicable) and gas phase applications.
3. As indicated in Table A-3 on page A-19, the flow rate of the liquid is limited to a maximum of 10 cm/sec.
4. Possible probe malfunctions and their remedies are discussed in the *Troubleshooting* chapter of this manual.

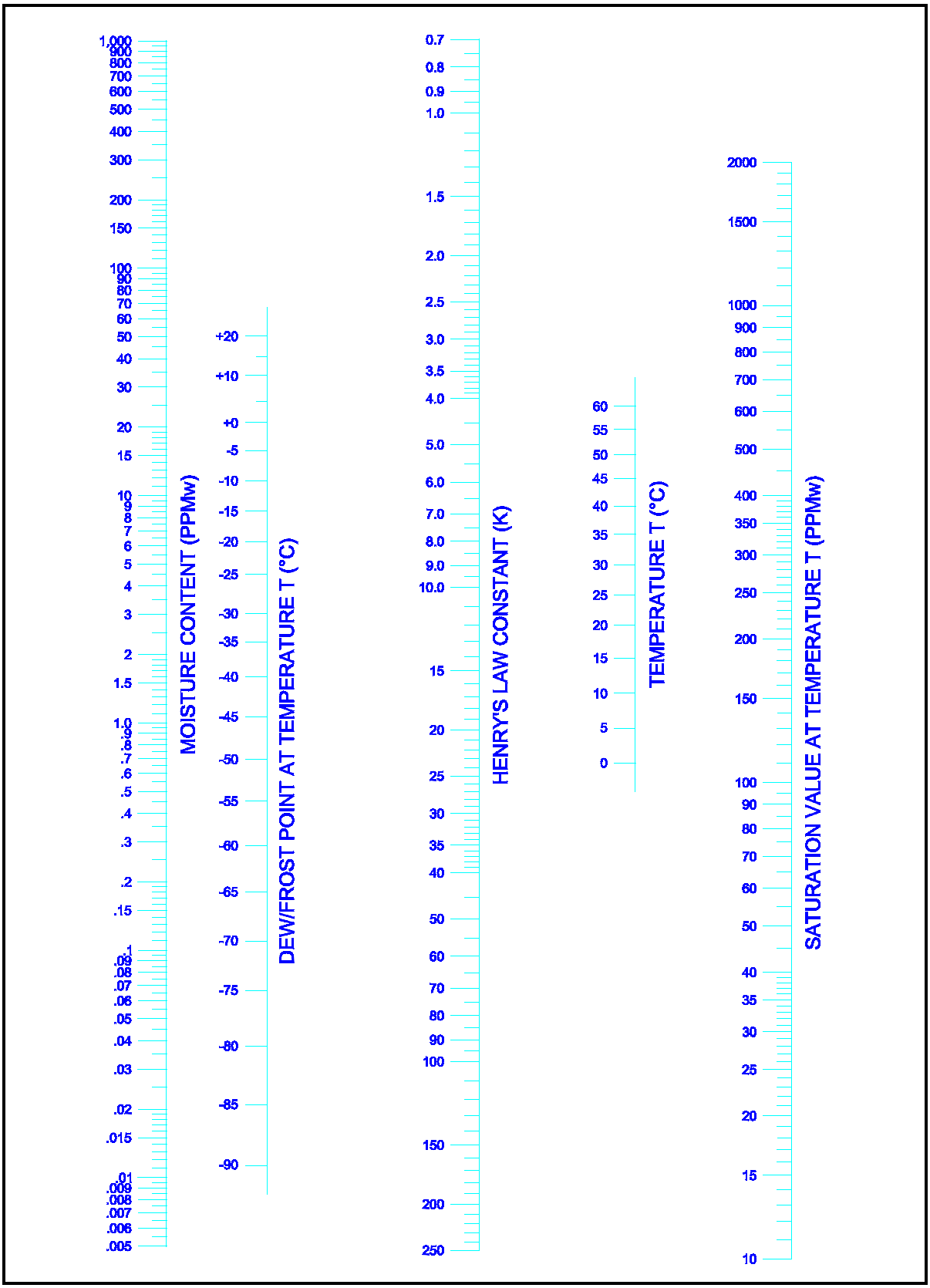

Figure A-2: Moisture Content Nomograph for Liquids

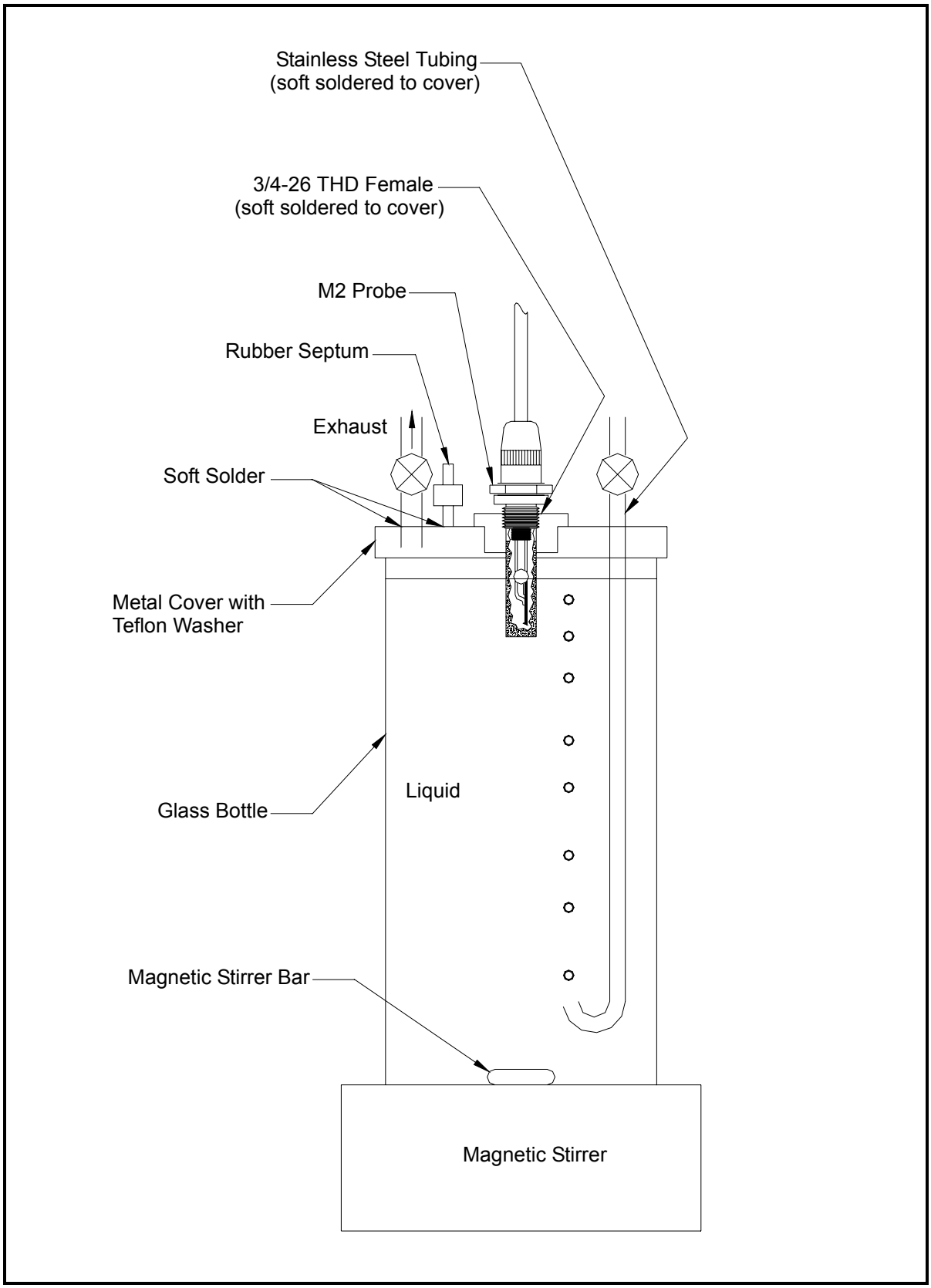

Figure A-3: Moisture Content Test Apparatus

Solids Applications

A. In-Line Measurements

GE Panametrics moisture probes may be installed in-line to continuously monitor the drying process of a solid. Install one sensor at the process system inlet to monitor the moisture content of the drying gas and install a second sensor at the process system outlet to monitor the moisture content of the discharged gas. When the two sensors read the same (or close to the same) dew point, the drying process is complete. For example, a system of this type has been used successfully to monitor the drying of photographic film.

If one wishes to measure the absolute moisture content of the solid at any time during such a process, then an empirical calibration is required:

1. At a particular set of operating conditions (i.e. flow rate, temperature and pressure), the hygrometer dew point reading can be calibrated against solids samples with known moisture contents.
2. Assuming the operating conditions are relatively constant, the hygrometer dew point reading can be noted and a solids sample withdrawn for laboratory analysis.
3. Repeat this procedure until a calibration curve over the desired moisture content range has been developed.

Once such a curve has been developed, the hygrometer can then be used to continuously monitor the moisture content of the solid (as long as operating conditions are relatively constant).

B. Laboratory Procedures

If in-line measurements are not practical, then there are two possible laboratory procedures:

1. The unique ability of the GE Panametrics sensor to determine the moisture content of a liquid can be used as follows:
   - **a.** Using the apparatus shown in Figure A-3 on page A-33, dissolve a known amount of the solids sample in a suitable hydrocarbon liquid.
   - **b.** The measured increase in the moisture content of the hydrocarbon liquid can then be used to calculate the moisture content of the sample.
   - **c.** For best results, the hydrocarbon liquid used above should be pre-dried to a moisture content that is insignificant compared to the moisture content of the sample.

   Note: *Since the addition of the solid may significantly change the saturation value for the solvent, published values should not be used. Instead, an empirical calibration, as discussed in the previous section, should be used.*

   - **d.** A dew point of -110°C, which can correspond to a moisture content of 10^{-6} PPM_W or less, represents the lower limit of sensor sensitivity. The maximum measurable moisture content depends to a great extent on the liquid itself. Generally, the sensor becomes insensitive to moisture contents in excess of 1% by weight.
2. An alternative technique involves driving the moisture from the solids sample by heating:
   - **a.** The evaporated moisture is directed into a chamber of known volume, which contains a calibrated moisture sensor.
   - **b.** Convert the measured dew point of the chamber into a water vapor pressure, as discussed earlier in this appendix. From the known volume of the chamber and the measured vapor pressure (dew point) of the water, the number of moles of water in the chamber can be calculated and related to the percent by weight of water in the test sample.
   - **c.** Although this technique is somewhat tedious, it can be used successfully. An empirical calibration of the procedure may be performed by using hydrated solids of known moisture content for test samples.

Index

A

Alarms
  Connecting 1-6
  Testing Alarm 2-2
  Testing/Tripping 2-2
Applications
  Gases A-11
  Liquids A-22
  Solids A-34
Auxiliary Inputs
  Connecting 1-16
  Switch Settings 1-16

B

Background Gas Correction Factors 2-25

C

Cables
  Calibration Adjustments 1-20
  Modifying Precautions 1-3
Calculations A-11
Calibration
  Empirical A-28
  Making Adjustments for Cables 1-20
  Replacing Probes 2-20
Calibration Errors 2-11, 2-28
Channel Card 2-19
Communications Port
  Connecting 1-18
  DCE/DTE Switch Setting 1-18
Contaminants A-5
Corrosive Substances A-6

D

DCE/DTE Switch Setting 1-18

E

Electrical Connections 1-1, 1-2
  Alarms 1-6
  Auxiliary Inputs 1-16
  Communications Port 1-18
  Pressure Sensors 1-8
Electrolyte
  Checking Level 2-14
Empirical Calibrations A-28
Error Messages
  Calibration Error Description 2-28
  Range Error Description 2-28

F

Flow Rates
  Gases A-19
  Liquids A-19
  Monitoring Hints A-4

G

Gases
  Corrosive A-6
  Flow Rates A-19

I

Inputs
  Connecting to Auxiliary 1-16
  Moisture Probes 1-8
  Oxygen Cells 1-8
  Pressure Sensors 1-8
Installation
  Channel Card 2-19
  Electrical Connections 1-1, 1-2, 1-16
Installing 2-19
Instrument Program
  Replacing 2-16

L

Linear Memory Card 2-16
Liquids
  Applications A-22
  Corrosive A-6
  Flow Rates A-19

Index (cont.)

M

M Series Probes
Precautions for Modified Cables 1-3
Maintenance
Channel Card, Installing 2-19
Instrument Program, Replacing 2-16
Oxygen Cell 2-14
Replacing and Recalibrating Probes 2-20
Matrix Format
Unassigning a Box 2-21
Menu Options
Entering Recorder Test Menu 2-3
Entering Relay Test Menu 2-2
Trimming Recorders 2-5
Moisture Probe
Cleaning Procedure A-7
Contaminants A-5
Corrosive Substances A-6
Gas Flow Rates A-19
Liquid Flow Rates A-19
Materials of Construction A-10
Monitoring Hints A-1
Moisture Probes
Precautions for Modified Cables 1-3
Monitoring Hints
Flow Rate A-4
Moisture A-1
Pressure A-3
Response Time A-4
Temperature A-4

O

Outputs
Connecting Alarms 1-6
Testing Alarm Relays 2-2
Testing Recorders 2-3
Trimming Recorders 2-5
Oxygen Cell
Background Gas Correction Factors 2-25
Checking and Replenishing Electrolyte . . 2-14

P

PCMCIA Card
Replacing 2-16
Personal Computer
Communications Port 1-18
PPMv, Calculating A-12
PPMw, Calculating A-13
Pressure
Monitoring Hints A-3
Pressure Transducers
Connecting 1-9
Pressure Transmitter
Connecting 1-11
Setting Switches 1-14
Printer
Communications Port 1-18
Probes
Replacing and Recalibrating 2-20

R

Range Errors 2-11, 2-28
Recorder Test Menu
Entering 2-3
Recorders
Testing 2-3
Trimming 2-5
Relative Humidity, Calculating A-13
Relay Test Menu
Entering 2-2
Resetting Alarms 2-2
Response Time, Moisture Probe A-4
RS232
Communications Port 1-18

Index (cont.)

S

Screen Messages 2-10
Settings Menu
  Entering Recorder Test Menu 2-3
  Entering Relay Test Menu 2-2
Signal Errors. 2-11
Solids Applications A-34
Specifications
  Moisture Probe A-10
Switch Settings
  Auxiliary Input 1-16
  DCE/DTE 1-18
  Pressure Transmitters 1-14

T

Temperature, Monitoring A-4
Testing
  Alarm Relays 2-2
  Calibration Adjustments. 1-20
  Recorder Outputs 2-3
TF Series Probe
  Precautions for Modified Cables 1-3
Trimming Recorders 2-5
Tripping Alarms 2-2
Troubleshooting and Maintenance
  Contaminants A-5

U

Unassigned Box
  Making 2-21
User Program 2-16

GE Panametrics

ATEX COMPLIANCE

We,

GE Panametrics
221 Crescent Street, Suite 1
Waltham, MA 02453
U.S.A.

as the manufacturer, declare under our sole responsibility that the product

Moisture Image Series 1 Analyzer

to which this document relates, in accordance with the provisions of ATEX Directive 94/9/EC Annex II, meets the following specifications:

CE 1180 Ex **II (1) G [EEx ia] IIC (-20°C to +50°C)**
BAS01ATEX7097

Furthermore, the following additional requirements and specifications apply to the product:

- Having been designed in accordance with EN 50014 and EN 50020, the product meets the fault tolerance requirements of electrical apparatus for category “ia”.
- The product is an electrical apparatus and must be installed in the hazardous area in accordance with the requirements of the EC Type Examination Certificate. The installation must be carried out in accordance with all appropriate international, national and local standard codes and practices and site regulations for flameproof apparatus and in accordance with the instructions contained in the manual. Access to the circuitry must not be made during operation.
- Only trained, competent personnel may install, operate and maintain the equipment.
- The product has been designed so that the protection afforded will not be reduced due to the effects of corrosion of materials, electrical conductivity, impact strength, aging resistance or the effects of temperature variations.
- The product cannot be repaired by the user; it must be replaced by an equivalent certified product. Repairs should only be carried out by the manufacturer or by an approved repairer.
- The product must not be subjected to mechanical or thermal stresses in excess of those permitted in the certification documentation and the instruction manual.
- The product contains no exposed parts which produce surface temperature infrared, electromagnetic ionizing, or non-electrical dangers.

CE

Ex

GE Panametrics

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We,

GE Panametrics
Shannon Industrial Estate
Shannon, Co. Clare
Ireland

declare under our sole responsibility that the

Moisture Image Series 1 Analyzer
Moisture Image Series 2 Analyzer
Moisture Monitor Series 3 Analyzer
Moisture Monitor Series 35 Analyzer

to which this declaration relates, are in conformity with the following standards:

- EN 61326:1998, Class A, Annex A, Continuous Unmonitored Operation
- EN 61010-1:1993 + A2:1995, Overvoltage Category II, Pollution Degree 2

following the provisions of the 89/336/EEC EMC Directive and the 73/23/EEC Low Voltage Directive.

The *units listed above and any sensors and ancillary sample handling systems supplied with them* do not bear CE marking for the Pressure Equipment Directive, as they are supplied in accordance with Article 3, Section 3 (sound engineering practices and codes of good workmanship) of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC for DN<25.

Shannon - June 1, 2002

Mr. James Gibson
GENERAL MANAGER

CE

NSAI
I.S. EN ISO 9002
Shannon

TÜV
TÜV ESSEN
ISO 9001
U.S.

GE Panametrics

DECLARATION DE CONFORMITE

Nous,

GE Panametrics
Shannon Industrial Estate
Shannon, Co. Clare
Ireland

déclarons sous notre propre responsabilité que les

Moisture Image Series 1 Analyzer
Moisture Image Series 2 Analyzer
Moisture Monitor Series 3 Analyzer
Moisture Monitor Series 35 Analyzer

rélatif á cette déclaration, sont en conformité avec les documents suivants:

- EN 61326:1998, Class A, Annex A, Continuous Unmonitored Operation
- EN 61010-1:1993 + A2:1995, Overvoltage Category II, Pollution Degree 2

suivant les régles de la Directive de Compatibilité Electromagnétique 89/336/EEC et de la Directive Basse Tension 73/23/EEC.

Les *matériels listés ci-dessus, ainsi que les capteurs et les systèmes d'échantillonnages pouvant être livrés avec* ne portent pas le marquage CE de la directive des équipements sous pression, car ils sont fournis en accord avec la directive 97/23/EC des équipements sous pression pour les DN<25, Article 3, section 3 qui concerne les pratiques et les codes de bonne fabrication pour l'ingénierie du son.

Shannon - June 1, 2002

Mr. James Gibson
DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

CE

NSAI
I.S. EN ISO 9002
Shannon

TÜV
TÜV ESSEN
ISO 9001
U.S.

GE Panametrics

KONFORMITÄTS-ERKLÄRUNG

Wir,

GE Panametrics
Shannon Industrial Estate
Shannon, Co. Clare
Ireland

erklären, in alleiniger Verantwortung, daß die Produkte

Moisture Image Series 1 Analyzer
Moisture Image Series 2 Analyzer
Moisture Monitor Series 3 Analyzer
Moisture Monitor Series 35 Analyzer

folgende Normen erfüllen:

- EN 61326:1998, Class A, Annex A, Continuous Unmonitored Operation
- EN 61010-1:1993 + A2:1995, Overvoltage Category II, Pollution Degree 2

gemäß den Europäischen Richtlinien, Niederspannungsrichtlinie Nr.: 73/23/EWG und EMV-Richtlinie Nr.: 89/336/EWG.

Die *oben aufgeführten Geräte und zugehörige, mitgelieferte Sensoren und Handhabungssysteme* tragen keine CE-Kennzeichnung gemäß der Druckgeräte-Richtlinie, da sie in Übereinstimmung mit Artikel 3, Absatz 3 (gute Ingenieurpraxis) der Druckgeräte-Richtlinie 97/23/EG für DN<25 geliefert werden.

Shannon - June 1, 2002

Mr. James Gibson
GENERALDIREKTOR

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January 2003

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